ĐÀO THÚY LÊ

Lời giải ĐỀ THI HỌC SINH GIỎI 12 TIẾNG ANH

Nhà xuất bản Đại học Quốc gia Hà Nội

ĐÀO THÚY LÊ

LỜI GIẢI ĐỀ THI HỌC SINH GIỎI TIẾNG ANH 12

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ĐỀ THI HỌC SINH GIỎI QUỐC GIA
Năm học 2010-2011
Thời gian: 180 phút

I. LISTENING

Part 1: A VOA reporter is hosting a discussion of a research report on how the world is fighting hunger. Listen to the discussion and circle the correct answer (A, B, C, or D) to each of the following questions.

1. *This coming Saturday will be marked as ______.*
   A. World's Peace Day — B. UN's Nutrition Day
   C. World's Food Day — D. UN's Agriculture Day
2. *It is aimed to push forward a program to ______.*
   A. fight terrorism — B. alleviate hunger
   C. investigate hunger — D. eliminate hunger
3. *The findings have revealed that early childhood is also the critical time for reducing ______.*
   A. violence — B. terrorism — C. sexism — D. poverty
4. *Experts have concluded that undernourishment between conception and ______ can have a serious and lasting impacts.*
   A. one's third birthday — B. one's second birthday
   C. one's first birthday — D. one's fifth birthday
5. *Undernourished children are likely to get ______ and are likely to get sick and die.*
   A. physically stunted — B. mentally retarded
   C. emotionally problematic — D. physically incapable
6. *According to the report, a nation's productivity of future generations largely depends on the ______.*
   A. natural environment — B. family's income source
   C. first 1,000 days of life — D. health services
7. *Damages after the critical time is ______.*
   A. highly irreversible — B. scarcely retrievable
   C. difficult to overcome — D. highly reserved
8. *Who should be "on board" with nutritionists to make the project a success?*
   A. Professionals. — B. Statesmen.
   C. Executives. — D. Politicians.

9. *In the 1980's, Thailand sent its volunteers to the country teaching about ___.*

A. health and productivity B. foods and nutrients

C. health and nutrition D. health and foods

10. *Many major donors and the United Nations are targeting the program at ___ and young children.*

A. pregnant women B. working parents

C. breastfeeding mothers D. low-income parents

Part 2: *Listen to a radio interview with a volcanologist and circle the correct answer (A, B, C, or D) to each of the following questions.*

11. *What the scientist finds the most amazing about volcanoes is the fact that ___.*

A. they can kill a large number of people very quickly

B. you never know when they will erupt

C. volcanoes have enormous power

D. their eruptions are highly predictable

12. *How powerful is a volcanic eruption as described in the expert's words?*

A. It can burn out a village within seconds.

B. It can clean a village within seconds.

C. It can wipe out a village within seconds.

D. It can bury a village within seconds.

13. *The old assumption that the moon affects volcanic eruptions ___.*

A. has never been tested B. has been tested only recently

C. is based on old-time legends D. is a classical myth

14. *What gives rise to the old idea comes from the observation that a volcano is likely to erupt when ___.*

A. the moon comes down B. there is a new moon

C. there is a full moon D. the moon is high in the sky

15. *Mount Etna is nicknamed "a ___ giant".*

A. friendly B. hostile C. unfriendly D. dangerous

16. *Mount Etna is so nicknamed because ___.*

A. its cone is a playground B. its lava cools down very fast

C. its cone is narrow D. its lava moves slowly

17. *For 3,000 years, Mount Etna has killed ___ people.*

A. 73 B. 69 C. 3,000 D. 4,000

18. *How many people were killed by Mount Etna in 1669?*

A. 69 deaths were recorded. B. 73 deaths were recorded.

C. No case of death was recorded. D. 3,000 deaths were recorded.

19. *A new volcano may be formed when ___.*

A. lava flows fast B. a cone closes up

C. lava cools down D. a cone explodes

20. *Mount Fuji in Japan is the ___ volcano on that site.*

A. 2nd B. 1st C. 3rd D. 4th

21. *How large is the number of visitors visiting Mount Fuji every year?*

A. 4,000 people. B. 400,000 people.

C. 20,000 people. D. 400 people.

22. *The word "volcano" comes from Italian meaning "___".*

A. a burnt mountain B. a falling mountain

C. a burning mountain D. a forming mountain

23. *The first volcano to have the name "Vulcanus" was ___.*

A. Vesuvius B. Mount Etna

C. Mount Fuji D. Vesuvius and Etna

24. *The Romans gave the Mount the name because they thought it was the ___ of the God of Fire Vulcanus.*

A. den B. home C. cave D. house

25. *According to the expert, volcanoes ___.*

A. have more than one cone B. are all famous tourist sites

C. will all become extinct D. are always changing

Part 3: *A new student took notes of the introduction of the Department of Printed Word but she missed out some details. Listen to the man introducing his department and supply the blanks with missing information for her.*

Department: short history, founded: (26) ....

size of first intake of undergraduates: (27) ....

number of students on a taught M.A. course: (28) ....

number of part-time lecturers: (29) ....

percentage of students from outside the country: (30) ....

English level requirements for students from outside the country: (31) ....

students from outside the country get help from: (32) ....

Department's external links: (33) ....

series of workshops built with: (34) ....

modern printing highly technological all students have to be: (35) ...

despite being a modern department, it is also interested in: (36) .....

main work of Department: (37) teaching ....

former students employed as: (38) .... conservationists

Dr Yu, expert on early Chinese manuscript and: (39)....................

post-graduate research students should apply: (40) ....

II. LEXICO-GRAMMAR

Part 1: Choose the word or phrase that best completes each sentence. Write your answer (A, B, C, or D).

41. He was so ______ in the book that he did not hear her footsteps.

A. distracted B. engrossed C. gripped D. attracted

42. I felt that he lacked the _____ to pursue a difficult task to the very end.

A. persuasion B. obligation

C. engagement D. commitment

43. The government decided to ______ down on income tax evasion.

A. press B. crack C. push D. snap

44. Check the apparatus carefully to make sure it has not been ______.

A. broken into B. tempered with C. touched up D. taken out

45. We believe that the cumulative effects of renewed prosperity will _____ expectations.

A. overcome B. undermine C. surpass D. succeed

46. John's got very ______ feelings about taking on more responsibility at the moment.

A. puzzled B. mixed C. jumbled D. muddled

47. The college will soon be ready to ______ candidates for new courses.

A. enrol B. involve C. call D. recall

48. After the concert, everyone had to ______ home through the thick snow.

A. trudge B. tread C. trace D. trickle

49. The captain realized that unless immediate action was taken to discipline the crew, there could be a _____ on the ship.

A. riot B. rebellion C. mutiny D. strike

50. Her enthusiasm ______ her lack of experience.

A. makes up for B. makes off C. makes out at D. makes up

Part 2: The passage below contains 10 mistakes. Underline the mistakes and write their correct forms in the space provided in the column on the right. (0) has been done as an example.

A **feminine** is a person, usually a woman, who 0.**feminine**
believes that women should be regarded as → *feminist*
equally to men. She, or he, deplores discrimination 51. ______
against women in the home, place of
work or anywhere, and her principle enemy is the 52. ______
male chauvinist, who believes that men
are naturally super. Tired of being referred to as "the 53. ______
weaker sex", women are becoming
more and more militancy and are winning the age- 54. ______
old battle of the sexes. They are sick to
death of sexy jokes which poke fun at women. They 55. ______
are no longer content to be regarded as
second-class citizens in terms of economic, political
and social status. They criticize beauty
contests and the use of glamour female models in 56. ______
advertisements which they describe as
the exploit of female beauty, since women in these 57. ______
situations were represented as mere sex 58. ______
objects. We no longer live in the male-dominate 59. ______
societies of the past. Let us hope,
moreover, that the revolution stops before we have a 60. ______
boring world in which sex doesn't
make much difference. We already have unisex
hairdressers and fashions. What next?

Part 3: Write the correct FORM of each bracketed word in the numbered space provided in the column on the right.

A live broadcast of any public event, such as a space (0) ______ (FLY) or sporting occasion, is almost (61) ______ (VARIABLE) accompanied by the thoughts of a (62) ______ (COMMENT). This may be on television, along with the relevant pictures, alternatively on radio. The technique involved (63) ______ (DIFFERENT) between the two media, with radio broadcasters needing to be more explicit and (64) ______ (DESCRIBE) because of the absence of visual information. TV commentators do not need to paint a picture for their audience; instead, their various (65) ______

(OBSERVE) should add to the images that are already there. There will sometimes be silences and pauses in a TV commentary, although these are becoming (66) ______ (INCREASE) rare. Both types of commentators should try to be informative, but should avoid sounding (67) ______ (OPINION). In sports commentaries, fairness and (68) ______ (IMPART) to both sides is vital, but spontaneity and enthusiasm are valued by those watching or listening. Sports commentators usually broadcast live in an essentially unscripted way, although they may refer to previously prepared materials such as sports statistics.

Because of the (69) ______ (PREDICT) nature of live events, thorough preparation in advance is vital. The Internet has helped enormously with this aspect of the job. Anyone interested in becoming a commentator should have excellent (70) ______ (ORGANISE) skills, the willingness to work irregular hours, and a strong voice.

0. flight

Part 4: Complete each sentence with the correct form of ONE of the two-word verbs below. Write your answer in the numbered box. Each verb is used only once.

bring out	lay down	close down	go round
make up to	sit on	sift through	work out
check over	do with		

71. Business was so bad that they had to ______ two factories.
72. Next year, we intend to ______ several new products. But at the moment, we are still testing them.
73. The operator monitors the pressure by ______ the readings on these gauges.
74. Calculations which used to take ages can now ______ in a few seconds.
75. You give the computer a command and it will ______ the data for you until it finds the information you need.
76. People only ______ him because of his wealth.
77. He ______ my letter for months, why doesn't he answer it?
78. This car could ______ a good polish.
79. There should be enough sweets to ______.
80. It is quite clearly ______ that only amateurs can take part.

Part 5: Fill each gap in the following sentences with one of the prepositions or particles in the box. Use each word only ONCE and write your answer in the numbered box. (Please note that the given words outnumber the gaps.)

after	forward	at	off
back	out	through	over
across	up	with	for

81. I received the news ______ a kind of naive enthusiasm.
82. He felt nervous before he started the first lecture of his life but he carried it ______ very well.
83. My group and yours have arrived ______ the same conclusion quite independently.
84. When he married for the second time, Fred got more than he bargained ______.
85. You can't sit ______ and do nothing like that while much remains to be done.
86. The favourable weather has put the harvest ______.
87. We won't watch that programme if the television is playing ______ again.
88. We made ______ that we had forgotten Jane's birthday, though it was not true.
89. We had to sit ______ nearly two hours of speeches.
90. We're both going ______ the same job.

III. READING

Part 1: Read the following passage and decide which answer (A, B, C, or D) best fits each gap. Write your answer in the numbered box.

There is no doubt at all that the Internet has made a huge difference to our lives. However, most parents worry that their children spend too much time browsing the Internet or playing computer games, hardly (91) ______ doing anything else in their spare time. Naturally, parents want to know if these activities are harmful to their children. What should they do if their children spend hours (92) ______ a computer screen? Obviously, if children spend too much time (93) ______ in some game instead of doing their homework, then something is wrong. It is a good idea if parents and children decide together how much use should be (94) ______ of the Internet, and the child should (95) ______ that it won't interfere with homework. If the child does not (96) ______ to this arrangement, parents can take more drastic (97) ______. Any parent who is (98) ______ alarmed about a child's behaviour should make an

appointment to (99) _______ the matter with a teacher. Spending time in front of a computer screen does not (100) _______ affect a child's performance at school. Even if a youngster seems obsessed with the computer, he or she is probably just going through a phase, and in a few months parents will have something else to worry about!

91. A. always	B. ever	C. never	D. rare
92. A. peeping at	B. glancing at	C. staring at	D. seeing
93. A. involved	B. occupied	C. taken	D. absorbed
94. A. done	B. had	C. made	D. taken
95. A. promise	B. assure	C. secure	D. claim
96. A. commit	B. stick	C. follow	D. hold
97. A. rules	B. procedures	C. steps	D. regulations
98. A. actually	B. heavily	C. seriously	D. urgently
99. A. speak	B. discuss	C. talk	D. debate
100. A. possibly	B. consequently	C. probably	D. necessarily

Part 2: Read the following passage and answer the questions from 101 to 110.

101. _______

Telephone, television, radio, and the telegraph all help people communicate with each other. Because of these devices, ideas and news of events spread quickly all over the world. For example, within seconds, people can know the results of an election in Japan or Argentina. An international soccer match comes into the home of everyone with a television set. News of a disaster such as an earthquake or a flood can bring help from distant countries. Within hours, help is on the way.

102. _______

How has speed of communication changed the world? To many people, the world has become smal er. Of course, this does not mean that the world is physically smaller. Two hundred years ago, communication between the continents took a long time. All news was carried on ships that took weeks or even months to cross the oceans. In the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, it took six weeks for news from Europe to reach the Americas. This time difference influenced people's actions. For example, one battle in the war of 1812 between the English and the United States armies could have been avoided if the warring sides had known that a peace agreement had already been signed. Peace was made in England, but the news of peace took six

weeks to reach America. During those six weeks, the large and serious Battle of New Orleans was fought and many lives were lost.

103. _______

An important part of the history of the world is the history of communication. In prehistoric times, people had limited knowledge of the world. They had little information about geography, the study of the Earth. People knew very little beyond their small groups except what was happening near their homes. Later, people were organized into villages, and verbal communication between small towns was possible. Still, the people's knowledge was limited because they had no outside information. Kingdoms and small countries then developed, with a king directing the people. Cities developed, too, but still communication was limited to the small geographical area of the country. Much later in history, after the invention of the printing press, many more people learned to read, and communication was improved.

104. _______

In this modern age, communication is so fast that it is almost instant. People's lives have been changed because of the immediate spread of news. Sometimes the speed is so great that it does not allow people time to think. For example, leaders of countries have only minutes, or, at most, hours to consider all the parts of a problem. They are expected to answer immediately. Once they had days and weeks to think before making decisions.

105. _______

The speed of communication demands a new responsibility from all people of the world. People in different countries must try harder to understand each other. An example is that people with different religions must try to understand each other's beliefs and values, even if they do not accept them. Sometimes their cultures are quite different. What one group considers a normal part of life is strange to another culture. In some cases, a normal part of one culture might be bad or impolite to people of another culture. That kind of difference is a possible basis for misunderstanding. People must learn not to judge others, but to accept them as they are. As the world grows smaller, people must learn to talk to each other more effectively as well as communicate more rapidly.

Match the headings given in the box below with their appropriate numbers (101 - 105) that lead the five paragraphs and write the letters

A-H in the corresponding numbered boxes. (The headings outnumber the paragraphs, so you will not use all of them).

A. A disadvantage of fast communication
B. High speed of communication and its benefits
C. Our shrinking world
D. Communication devices
E. A brief history of communication development
F. Modern communication and a change in thinking pattern
G. The changing world resulting from fast communication
H. Modern communication and expected responsibility

Then choose the correct answer to each of the following questions by circling A, B, C, or D.

106. Modern communications have _______.

A. affected the results of elections and news of disasters

B. only allowed people to see world sports events at home

C. kept people better informed of their world and beyond

D. made people happier, busier, but less informed

107. Before the invention of communication devices, _______.

A. people gave better care to their local affairs

B. there was no transportation between countries

C. people were much interested in world affairs

D. people were mostly kept in the dark about the world

108. A negative aspect of fast communication is that it _______.

A. makes people think too fast

B. will push governments into dead ends

C. deprives decision makers of correct information

D. may rush governments into decisions

109. There were instances in which lives could have been saved if _______.

A. intercommunication had been established

B. there had not been a delay in communication

C. officers' demands of information had been met

D. carrier pigeons had arrived in time

110. The speed of communication has helped create opportunity for _______.

A. mutual understanding and cultural tolerance

B. better understanding and freer trade

C. the expansion of cultural differences

D. the growth of the physical world

Part 3: Read the following passage and complete the statements that follow by circling A, B, C, or D to indicate your answer which you think fits best.

BRINGING UP CHILDREN

Where one stage of child development has been left out, or not sufficiently experienced, the child may have to go back and capture the experience of it. A good home makes this possible - for example, by providing the opportunity for the child to play with a clockwork car or toy railway train up to any age if he still needs to do so. This principle, in fact, underlies all psychological treatment of children in difficulties with their development, and is the basic of work in child clinics.

The beginnings of discipline are in the nursery. Even the youngest baby is taught by gradual stages to wait for food, to sleep and wake at regular intervals and so on. If the child feels the world around him is a warm and friendly one, he slowly accepts its rhythm and accustoms himself to **conforming to** its demands. Learning to wait for things, particularly for food, is a very important element in upbringing, and is achieved successfully only if too great demands are not made before the child can understand them. Every parent watches eagerly the child's acquisition of each new skill: the first spoken words, the first independent steps, or the beginning of reading and writing. It is often tempting to hurry the child beyond his natural learning rate, but this can set up dangerous feelings of failure and states of anxiety in the child. This might happen at any stage. A baby might be forced to use a toilet too early, a young child might be encouraged to learn to read before he knows the meaning of the words he reads. On the other hand, though, if a child is left alone too much, or without any learning opportunities, he loses his natural **zest** for life and his desire to find out new things for himself.

Learning together is a fruitful source of relationship between children and parents. By playing together, parents learn more about their children and children learn more from their parents. Toys and games which both parents and children can share are an important means of achieving this co-operation. Building-block toys, jigsaw puzzles and crosswords are good examples.

Parents vary greatly in their degree of strictness or indulgence towards their children. Some may be especially strict in money matters; others are severe over times of coming home at night, punctuality for meals or personal cleanliness. In general, the controls **imposed** represent the needs of the parents and the values of the community as much as the child's own happiness and well-being.

With regard to the development of moral standards in the growing child, consistency is very important in parental teaching. To forbid a thing one day and excuse it the next is no foundation for morality. Also, parents should realize that *"example is better than precept"*. If they are hypocritical and do not practise what they preach, their children may grow confused and emotionally insecure when they grow old enough to think for themselves, and realize they have been, to some extent, deceived. A sudden awareness of a marked difference between their parents' ethics and their morals can be a dangerous disillusion.

111. The principle underlying all treatment of developmental difficulties in children ______.

A. is in the provision of clockwork toys and trains
B. is to send them to clinics
C. is to capture them before they are sufficiently experienced
D. offers recapture of earlier experiences

112. Learning to wait for things is successfully taught ______.

A. in spite of excessive demands being made
B. only if excessive demands are avoided
C. because excessive demands are not advisable
D. is achieved successfully by all children

113. The encouragement of children to achieve new skills ______.

A. should be focused on only at school
B. can never be taken too far
C. will always assist their development
D. should be balanced and moderate

114. Parental controls and discipline ______.

A. serve a dual purpose
B. are designed to promote the child's happiness
C. reflect only the values of the community
D. should be avoided as far as possible

115. The practice of the rule "Example is better than precept" ______.

A. only works when the children grow old enough to think for themselves
B. would help avoid the necessity for ethics and morals
C. will free a child from disillusion when he grows up
D. is too difficult for all parents to exercise

116. In the 1st paragraph, the author lays some emphasis on the role of the ______ in helping the child in trouble.

A. psychiatrists B. community C. family D. nursery

*117. The phrase '**conforming to**' in the 2nd paragraph means ______.*

A. adapting to B. accepting C. agreeing with D. following

*118. The word '**zest**' in the 2nd paragraph can be best replaced by ______.*

A. appetite B. excitement C. enthusiasm D. enjoyment

*119. The word '**imposed**' in the 4th paragraph is closest in meaning to ______.*

A. excepted B. introduced C. made D. constrained

120. Hypocrisy on the part of the parents may ______.

A. result in their children's wrong behaviour
B. make their children lose faith in them
C. disqualify their teachings altogether
D. impair their children's mind

Write T if the statement is true according to the passage; F if the statement is not true, and NG if the information is not given in the passage.

121. It is important for a child to gradually get used to his daily demands in the process of mental development.
122. To force children to learn different skills beyond their natural learning rate is encouraged by parents.
123. The understanding between parents and children plays an important role in mental development.
124. Parents should leave their children's mental development for school education.
125. Parents are advised to do everything for their children right from early childhood.

Part 4: Read the following passage and choose the most suitable sentence from the list A to G for each gap from 126 to 130. There are two extra sentences which you do not need to use. Then answer the questions from 131 to 140 that follow.

The days when only men would hold management positions are over. (126) ______. Despite a slowing economy, the number of women

in management has risen to 16% in 1995, when it used to be less than 9%. One result of this tendency is that women are now more accepted in these roles, and it has also been found that women in management ease tension and gender conflict in the workplace.

A comprehensive nation-wide study of executive performance accidentally found that women scored higher in almost all areas of performance evaluation, while compiling a large-scale analysis of 425 high-level managers. (127) _______. They tend to work harder behind the scenes, while men prefer the glamorous, more aggressive side of management. The masculine approach is more suited to the traditional style of business, where the boss would work alone and simply dictate orders to his staff. Now, in the global information age, teamwork and partnership are increasingly important, and these are exactly the areas where women excel.

(128) _______. It may be that the same qualities that make women more effective as managers are also holding them back. Most women get stuck in jobs which involve human resources or public relations, while their skills make them highly suitable for this type of work. However, the posts in these areas rarely lead to the top. Ambitious women are frustrated by this, and many left to start their own companies. Another reason why women are overlooked for promotion is that men are seen as more dynamic and competitive. Women tend to work for the good of the company as a whole, while men are looking out for themselves. Some bosses may interpret the feminine approach as showing a lack of vision. A woman will often adopt the strategy of making people think that they are the authors of new ideas, so that they wil co-operate with her plan. Although this is an effective way of achieving an objective, the result is that she will lose credit for her creativity and innovation.

It is also surprising to learn that the greatest prejudice against female bosses comes from women themselves. In a recent Gallup poll, 70% of men said that they would be prepared to accept a female boss, compared to 66% of women.

(129) _______. Since nearly all bosses used to be male, women feel more comfortable being supervised by a man than by another woman. Some women also feel that a male boss is less demanding and he feels more relaxed about being in a position of authority. Since women have to work harder to get to the top, they expect more of their staff when they get there.

In conclusion, although more and more women are rising to higher positions, there are still many deep-rooted prejudices and double standards that keep them from achieving the very top positions. Companies may say that they value interpersonal skills, but they still look for a leader who is decisive and a risk taker. (130) _______. Although women have proved that they are capable of leading a company, it seems that they will not get the chance to do so until they are prepared to start their own businesses.

A. One possible reason for this is that of tradition
B. Areas where women are particularly effective are in supporting their staff, and sharing information
C. More and more women are moving into top jobs in the USA
D. Although women are not as decisive as men, they still play an important role in social work
E. Although the number of women in middle management is on the increase, there are still few women running large companies
F. These qualities are perceived as being mainly masculine
G. These positions are held by females

Complete the following statements by circling A, B, C, or D.

131. The participation by women in business management has _____.

A. increased a sexist attitude among men

B. started new business conflicts

C. caused gender conflict among the staff

D. made the workplace more agreeable

132. Women managers are found more skilful in areas where they can promote their ability to _______.

A. build relationships with people B. fight their way to the top

C. deal with their male bosses D. give directions to the staff

133. Women are often overlooked for the top jobs because _______.

A. other women do not like working for them

B. they do not take credit for their own ideas

C. they cannot make big decisions

D. they leave to start their own businesses

134. Women prefer a male boss because _______.

A. male bosses work harder

B. men are more competitive

C. it is more usual to work for a man

D. female bosses are more demanding

135. *A female boss often demands more of her staff because ______.*

A. other women do not like working for them

B. she herself has to toil her way to the position

C. she can always make big decisions

D. her staff do not tend to submit themselves to her

Write* T *if the statement is true according to the passage;* F *if the statement is not true, and* NG *if the information is not given in the passage.

136. Working with other people has become more important in modern business.

137. Businesses owned by women are more successful than those owned by men.

138. Most women work for their own promotion, not for the good of the company.

139. More men than women work for female bosses.

140. Companies may not tell the truth about the qualities they look for in a manager.

IV. WRITING

Part 1: Use the word(s) given in brackets and make any necessary additions to complete a new sentence in such a way that it is as similar as possible in meaning to the original sentence. Do NOT change the form of the given word(s). Look at the example in the box.

Example: Immediately after winning the race, Sandy began training for the next one. **(had)** → No sooner ***had Sandy won the race than*** she began training for the next one.

141. *Attendance at the additional evening lectures is not obligatory for students.* ***(under)***

→ Students .... the additional evening lectures.

142. *You cannot find pottery like this in any other part of the country.* ***(type)***

→ This is the only part of the country .... found.

143. *All are eligible for the contest. There is no discrimination of race and sex.* ***(regardless)***

→ All are eligible ....

144. *As a result of the bad weather, there may be delay to some international flights.* ***(subject)***

→ Due to the bad weather .... possible delay.

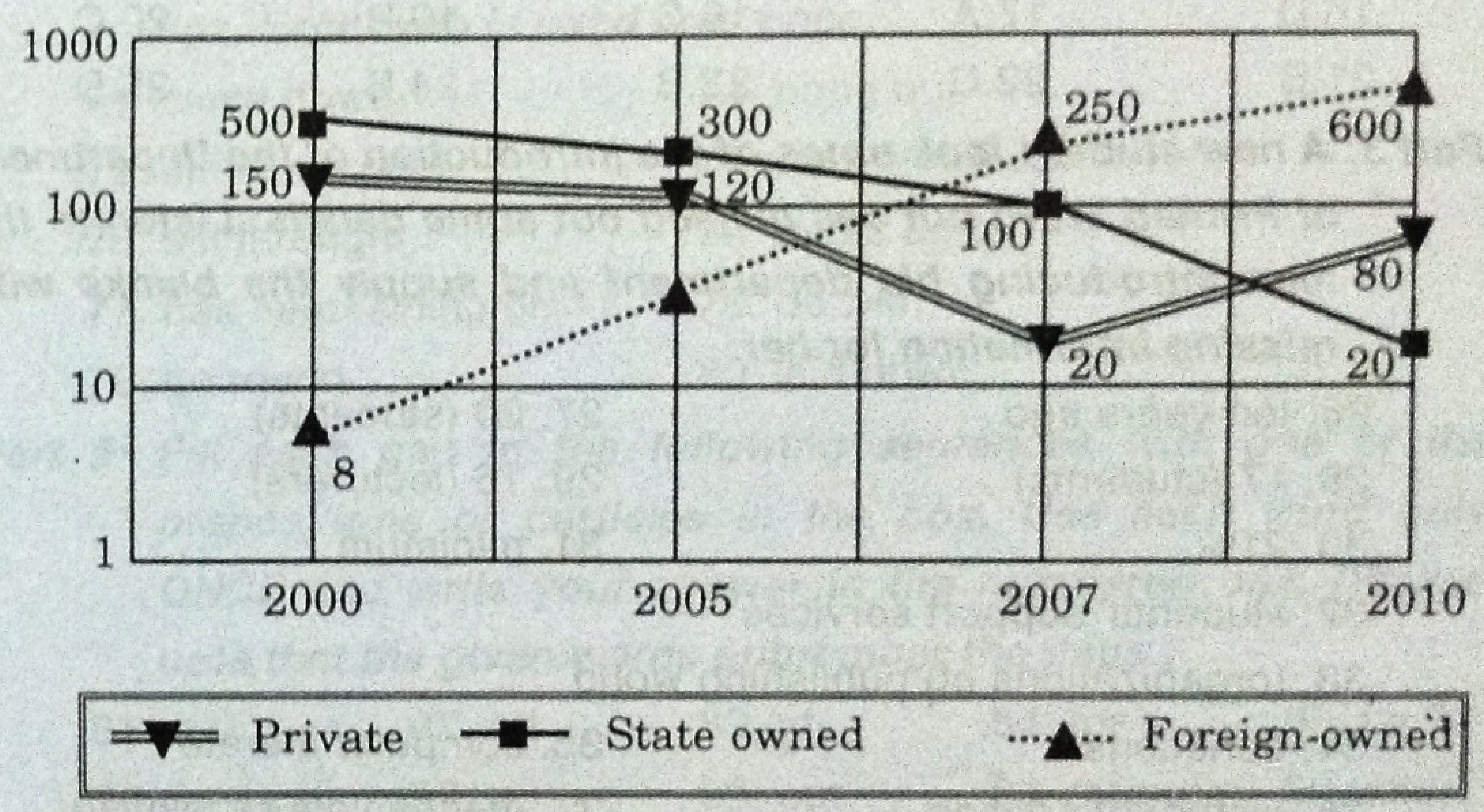
145. *We were very much surprised to learn that Brian had become a monk.* ***(To)***

→ ...., Brian had become a monk.

Part 2: Below is the data showing the students' choice of colleges and universities in the country of Dispairana.

Write a report (of about 150 words) on the changes over the period of ten years. You may add comments and reasons to enliven your report.

Choie of Institution



Part 3: High-school students are expected to participate more in extracurricula activities and community service in addition to achieving high grades. Some educators suggest extending high-school education to four years so that students can achieve all that is expected of them. Others are against the proposal because they think students would lose interest in school and attendance would drop in the end.

In about 350 words, write an essay that ends with the remark "High-school education should be extended to four years" to assert your point of view on this question. Use reasons and examples to support your position. You may continue your writing on the back page if you need more space.

ANSWER KEY

I. LISTENING

Part 1: A VOA reporter is hosting a discussion of a research report on how the world is fighting hunger. Listen to the discussion and circle the correct answer (A, B, C, or D) to each of the following questions.

1.C	2.B	3.D	4.B	5.A
6.C	7.A	8.D	9.C	10.A

Part 2: Listen to a radio interview with a volcanologist and circle the correct answer (A, B, C, or D) to each of the following questions.

11.B	12.C	13.B	14.C	15.A
16.D	17.A	18.C	19.B	20.C
21.B	22.C	23.B	24.B	25.D

Part 3: A new student took notes of the introduction of the Department of Printed Word but she missed out some details. Listen to the man introducing his department and supply the blanks with missing information for her.

26. ten years ago
27. 20 (students)
28. 17 (students)
29. 16 (lecturers)
30. 21%
31. minimum
32. students' support services
33. (organizations of) publishing world
34. donations
35. computer literate
36. history of printing
37. mechanism of printing
38. book restorists
39. printing machine
40. now

II. LEXICO-GRAMMAR

Part 1: Choose the word or phrase that best completes each sentence. Write your answer (A, B, C, or D).

41.B	42.D	43.B	44.B	45.C
46.B	47.A	48.A	49.C	50.A

Part 2: The passage below contains 10 mistakes. Underline the mistakes and write their correct forms in the space provided in the column on the right. (0) has been done as an example.

51. equally → equal
52. principle → principal

53. super → superior
54. militancy → militant
55. sexy → sexist
56. glamour → glamorous
57. exploit → exploitation
58. were → are
59. male-dominate → male-dominated
60. moreover → however

Part 3: Write the correct FORM of each bracketed word in the numbered space provided in the column on the right.

61. invariably
62. commentator
63. differs
64. descriptive
65. observations
66. increasingly
67. opinionated
68. impartiality
69. unpredictable
70. organisational

Part 4: Complete each sentence with the correct form of ONE of the two-word verbs below. Write your answer in the numbered box. Each verb is used only once.

71. close down
72. bring out
73. checking over
74. be worked out
75. sift through
76. make up to
77. has been sitting on
78. do with
79. go round
80. laid down

Part 5: Fill each gap in the following sentences with one of the prepositions or particles in the box. Use each word only ONCE and write your answer in the numbered box. (Please note that the given words outnumber the gaps.)

81. with	82. off	83. at	84. for	85. back
86. forward	87. up	88. out	89. through	90. after

III. READING

Part 1: Read the following passage and decide which answer (A, B, C, or D) best fits each gap. Write your answer in the numbered box.

91.B	92.C	93.D	94.C	95.A
96.B	97.C	98.C	99.C	100.D

Part 2: Read the following passage and answer the questions from 101 to 110.

101.B	102.G	103.E	104.F	105.H
106.C	107.D	108.D	109.B	110.A

Part 3: Read the following passage and complete the statements that follow by circling A, B, C, or D to indicate your answer which you think fits best.

111.D	112.B	113.D	114.A	115.C
116.C	117.A	118.C	119.D	120.B
121.T	122.F	123.T	124.NG	125.NG

Part 4: Read the following passage and choose the most suitable sentence from the list A to G for each gap from 126 to 130. There are two extra sentences which you do not need to use. Then answer the questions from 131 to 140 that follow.

126.C	127.B	128.E	129.A	130.F
131.D	132.A	133.B	134.C	135.B
136.T	137.NG	138.F	139.NG	140.T

IV. WRITING

Part 1: Use the word(s) given in brackets and make any necessary additions to complete a new sentence in such a way that it is as similar as possible in meaning to the original sentence. Do NOT change the form of the given word(s). Look at the example in the box.

141. are under no obligation to attend
142. where this type of pottery can / may be found
143. for taking / to take part in the contest regardless of race and sex
144. some international flights are / will be subject to
145. To our surprise,

ĐỀ THI HỌC SINH GIỎI VÙNG ĐỒNG BẰNG SÔNG CỬU LONG

Năm học 2010-2011

Thời gian: 180 phút

Câu 1. LISTENING

Listen to a talk and circle A, B, C or D to indicate the correct answer.

1. What is the main topic of the talk?

A. How to become young entrepreneurs.
B. How to meet rich, famous people.
C. How to become wealthy people.
D. How to have qualities of rich people.

2. Who is the audience?

A. Young entrepreneurs. B. University students.
C. Rich businesspeople. D. Famous millionaires.

3. Which of the following is NOT true according to the talk?

A. The rich have qualities that make them different.
B. Not all the qualities that rich people have are good.
C. Meanness is one quality people should have to get rich.
D. Rich people's appearance is very different from ours.

4. What did Matthew Freud do to get money when young?

A. He helped his friends with their homework.
B. He sold mice to his friends at school.
C. He showed rich schoolfriends how to learn.
D. He made friends with millionaires'children.

5. Which of the following is NOT a quality of the rich?

A. Extravagance B. Confidence C. Hard work D. Ambition

6. Which of these people is mentioned as an example of a hard-working person?

A. John Paul Getty B. Bill Gates
C. Rupert Murdoch D. Anita Roddick

Câu 2. VOCABULARY & GRAMMAR

A. Multiple choice

1. He promised to mend the broken wheel soon without ________.

A. fail B. failure C. trouble D. mistake

2. People who are unemployed can receive the ________.

A. pension B. dole C. scholarship D. allowance

3. Everyone knows about pollution problems, but not many people have ________ any solutions.

A. looked into B. thought over C. got round to D. come up with

4. I have never seen ________ before.

A. such good film B. so good film
C. so good a film D. such good a film

5. We've got a very good ________ in the local newspaper this morning. They must have liked the play.

A. critic B. article C. write-up D. praise

6. The accused man was proved innocent and was ________.

A. liberated B. excused C. interned D. acquitted

7. *As we were driving along a car suddenly ________ in front of us.*
A. set out B. put up C. pulled out D. stepped in

8. *I know for ________ that he was at the scene yesterday.*
A. exact B. certain. C. true D. correct

9. *She's certainly a ________ writer; she has written quite a few books this year.*
A. fruitful B. fertile C. prolific D. successful

10. *I'll ________ the idea with the other members in the family and let you know.*
A. discuss B. argue C. explain D. talk

11. *The car burst into ________ but the driver managed to escape.*
A. fire B. burning C. heat D. flames

12. *I was just ________ to go out when you telephoned.*
A. around B. about C. thinking D. planned

13. *They live in a very ________ populated area of Italy.*
A. sparsely B. scarcely C. hardly D. barely

14. *The ________ exam in January prepared pupils for the real thing in June.*
A. false B. unreal C. untrue D. imaginary

15. *Automobile production in the United States ________.*
A. have taken slumps and rises in recent years
B. has been rather erratic recently
C. has been erratically lately
D. are going up and down all the time

16. *While attempting to reach his home before the storm, ________.*
A. the bicycle of John broke down
B. it happened that John's bike broke down
C. the storm caught John
D. John had an accident on his bicycle

17. *Unless you give up smoking, you'll ________ the risk of damaging your health.*
A. bear B. suffer C. make D. run

18. *Do you think Ms. Brown will ________ for Parliament in the next election?*
A. sit B. run C. walk D. stand

19. *I ________ my best suit - everyone else was very casually dressed.*
A. needn't wear B. mustn't wear
C. needn't have worn D. mustn't have worn

20. *He passed the test by the skin of his teeth.*
A. easily B. with very little margin
C. with a very high score D. All are correct

21. *It has rained for four days without letting up.*
A. thundering B. freezing
C. increasing in intensity D. slackening

22. *Are you sure you told me? I don't recall ________ about it.*
A. having told B. having been told
C. to have told D. to have been told

23. *There are two small rooms in the beach house, ________ served as a kitchen.*
A. the smaller of which B. the smallest of which
C. the smaller of them D. smallest of that

24. *Last year, Matt earned ________ his brother, who has a better position.*
A. twice as much as B. twice as many as
C. twice more than D. twice as more as

25. *The doctor insisted that his patient ________.*
A. he did not work too hard for three months
B. take it easy for three months
C. take it easy inside of three months
D. could take some vacations for three months

26. *________ we have finished the course, we should start doing more revision work.*
A. For now B. Now that C. Ever since D. By now

27. *Some very important issue was ________ all his attention.*
A. taking up B. taking off C. taking out D. taking in

28. *I wish you'd stop chatting and ________ with some work.*
A. get down B. come on C. get on D. come back

29. *Jane changed her major from French to business ________.*
A. with hopes to be able easier to locate employment
B. hoping she can more easily get a job
C. with the hope for being able to find better a job
D. hoping to find a job more easily

30. *This university's programmes ________ those of Harvard.*
A. come second to B. are first
C. are second only to D. are in second place

B. Word form

In developing nations, the (31) ________ of food is the primary cause of malnutrition. Famine, drought, war, and (32) ________ systems of food distribution contribute to the (33) ________ problem of world hunger.

Many countries have little or no reserves of (34) _______ land or water: in addition, some, such as Bangladesh and other Southeast Asian nations, cannot afford to buy food from other countries. Some countries have enough resources to grow food but governmental (35) _______ of agriculture and poor policy decisions have resulted in (36) _______ diets.

In addition to (37) _______ disorders, there are certain diseases that contribute to malnutrition by (38) _______ with the body's (39) _______ or utilization of (40) _______.

31. A. availability B. available C. inavailability D. unavailability
32. A. reliable B. unreliable C. reliant D. reliance
33. A. ongoing B. going C. outgoing D. gone
34. A. fertility B. fertilize C. fertile D. fertilized
35. A. neglectful B. neglect C. neglectfulness D. neglecting
36. A. adequate B. inadequate C. unadequate D. inadequate
37. A. dietetic B. dietary C. dietarian D. dietetics
38. A. interfering B. interfere C. interfered D. being interfered
39. A. absorptive B. absorbed C. absorption D. absorbent
40. A. nutrients B. nutrition C. nutritious D. nutritionist

C. Use the correct verb tense / form

I heard the sound of children playing in the street outside. I listened more closely. Their words (41) _______ with death, injury and revenge. The names they called out were all from the latest series of so-called children's films (42) _______ in the cinemas. They were in a fantasy world.

It (43) _______ that these boys were playing in this way only because of the films they (44) _______, and that this will encourage them to grow up into violent adults.

I disagree with that. It is true that if they (45) _______ these things they (46) _______ these particular games, but I am sure they would be playing other games of equal violence, as young boys(47) _______. Moreover, if (48) _______ to get this natural violence out of their systems at an early age, they are less likely to grow up into violent adults.

To sum up, I would say that violence in the cinema (49) _______ people to be violent, with the exception of a very few. However, it (50) _______ people ideas about how to put violent feelings into practice.

41. A. were all associated B. have associated C. associated D. associate
42. A. showing B. were shown C. to show D. being shown
43. A. can be said B. could be said C. should be said D. would be said
44. A. saw B. were seeing C. had seen D. see
45. A. didn't see B. saw C. had seen D. had not seen
46. A. would not be playing B. wouldn't have played C. would not play D. would play
47. A. had always done B. are always doing C. have always done D. always did
48. A. allowing B. allowed C. it allowed D. it allows
49. A. did not encourage B. does not encourage C. encourage D. encourages
50. A. must give B. will give C. is to give D. may give

D. Fill in each blank with a suitable preposition or article

51. The police wanted Ted to call at the station. They wanted him to call _______ them.
A. at B. in C. on D. up

52. The writer got on the bus but he didn't know where to _______.
A. get down B. get off C. get out of D. get over

53. This is an experiment. The astronauts will be trying something _______.
A. on B. out C. in D. with

54. We are appreciative _______ their efforts.
A. of B. for C. in D. over

55. She was unequal _______ the demands placed on her.
A. towards B. with C. for D. to

56. You know your problem? You get too wound up _______ things.
A. with B. for C. under D. about

57. I was _______ the impression that I had paid you_______ the work you did _______ me.

A. on ... for ... for B. under ... for ... for
C. under ... on ... for D. under ... for ... with

58. The professor interceded _______ the review board on my behalf.

A. at B. on C. with D. for

59. It was _______ January after we went to Greece.

A. a B. an C the D. no article

60. Winton Churchill has been called _______ of _______ century.

A. the / the B. a / a C. a / the D. the / a

E. Mistake recognition

line 61: Compact discs (CDs) (A) have revolutionized the music industry (B) with (C) surprisingly (D) realistical

line 62: (A) sound. The six-inch discs (B) look (C) thin plastic sandwiches (D) with aluminum in the center.They

line 63: have (A) digitally recorded (B) material that is read by laser beams (C) so that the sound has (D) none of

line 64: the (A) cracking of (B) vinyl records. CDs are also virtually (C) undestructible, (D) and they are lighter and

line 65: (A) much smaller than (B) conventional record. (C) Since their introduction, CDs have become (D) more

line 66: (A) afford and (B) widely available. (C) In fact, they are now sold in (D) electronics and video

line 67: (A) stores that (B) they haven't formally (C) carried records (D) or cassettes.

line 68: (A) There has been a (B) phenomenal growth in the (C) sale CDs. Sales climbed dramatically (D) during

line 69: (A) the second half of the 1980s. In the 1990s, sales were (B) evenly greater. CDs (C) have (D) all but

line 70: replaced LPs (A) in stores and, (B) in spite of (C) their being (D) fewer affordable than cassettes, continue to gain in popularity.

Câu 3. READING

PART 1: Choose the word that best fits each of the blanks in the following passage. Circle A, B, C or D to indicate your answer. (0) has been done as an example.

THE OPEN UNIVERSITY

The Open University was created in 1968 to (0) _____ people who cannot afford to (1) ________ regular courses of study, the opportunity of studying and (2) _______ a university diploma or degree. They study at home and their academic performance is assessed by (3) ________ of written examinations or project work. Most Open University students (4) ________ in study while also holding down a job or coping with a busy home life. They study in order to update their job skills or for personal (5) ________.

At the heart of most courses is a (6) _____ of specially written and professionally printed textbooks and workbooks which students receive by post. On many of the courses, students are (7) _______ to watch television programmes on the BBC network, which are usually broadcast in the (8) ______ hours of the morning. The (9) ____ of these programmes is to develop and broaden the study experience, so that students do not have to (10) _______ only on the printed material they are sent.

Students are (11) _______ with all the notes and books they need and, in (12) ______, some courses also include audio and video cassettes and computer software. However, studying at the Open University can be a (13) ______ because students have few opportunities to (14) _______ each other. That is why the University encourages students to set (15) _______ and run informal study groups themselves.

	A	B	C	D
0.	A. let	B. bring	C. give	D. make
1.	A. present	B. assist	C. attend	D. apply
2.	A. managing	B. claiming	C. reaching	D. obtaining
3.	A. method	B. means	C. route	D. system
4.	A. fit	B. take	C. put	D. join
5.	A. delight	B. satisfaction	C. joy	D. challenge
6.	A. unit	B. club	C. set	D. heap
7.	A. expected	B. needed	C. hoped	D. considered
8.	A. first	B. initial	C. starting	D. early
9.	A. cause	B. reason	C. end	D. aim
10.	A. rely	B. believe	C. trust	D. confide
11.	A. given	B. provided	C. posted	D. handed
12.	A. addition	B. particular	C. advance	D. return
13.	A. fight	B. struggle	C. battle	D. pressure
14.	A. introduce	B. know	C. meet	D. speak
15.	A. out	B. in	C. up	D. off

PART 2: Read the following passage and answer the questions that follow by circling A,B,C or D to indicate your answers.

A Japanese construction company plans to create a huge independent city-state, ***akin*** to the legendary Atlantis, in the middle of the Pacific Ocean. The city, dubbed "Marinnation", would have about one million inhabitants, two airports, and possibly even a space port. Marinnation, if built, would be a separate country but could serve as a home for international organisations such as the United Nations and the World Bank.

Aside from the many political and social problems that would have to be solved, the engineering task envisaged is ***monumental***. The initial stage requires the building of a circular dam eighteen miles in diameter attached to the sea bed in a relatively shallow place in international waters. Then, several hundred powerful pumps, operating for more than a year, would ***suck out*** the sea water from within the dam. When empty and dry, the area would have a city constructed on it. The actual land would be about 300 feet below the sea level. According to designers, the hardest task from an engineering point of view would be to ensure that the dam is leak proof and earthquake proof.

If all goes well, it is hoped that Marinnation could be ready for habitation at the end of the second decade of the twenty-first century. Whether anyone would want to live in such an isolated and artificial community, however, will remain an open question until that time.

1. According to the text, Marrination, when built, will be a (an) ______ city.

A. underground B. underwater C. marine D. legendary

2. The word 'akin' in paragraph 1 could be best replaced by ______.

A. similar B. next C. likely D. close

3. Which of the following would NOT be a problem for the construction plan?

A. social B. political C. financial D. engineering

4. Which of the following is NOT true according to the text?

A. Marinnation will be located in the middle of the Pacific Ocean.

B. Marinnation will be built in a deep place in the Pacific Ocean.

C. Marinnation could be served as home for international organisations.

D. Marinnation would have about one million inhabitants.

5. The word 'monumental' in Paragraph 2 means ______.

A. important and difficult B. like a large monument

C. serving as a monument D. important and historic

6. What is going to be built first?

A. a city B. a dam C. a monument D. a sea bed

7. The phrase 'suck out' in paragraph 2 is closest in meaning to which of the following?

A. draw out B. pull out C. dry up D. take out

8. The most difficult task is to protect the dam against ______ and earthquake.

A. fire B. water C. sunlight D. weather

9. According to the text, people could come to live in the future city in the year ______.

A. 2020 B. 2010 C. 2012 D. 2002

10. What does the author imply in the last sentence of the passage?

A. The construction of Marinnation could never be completed in time.

B. People will ask an open question about living in Marinnation.

C. People will ask how they can live in such an isolated and artificial city.

D. People might not want to live in an isolated and artificial community.

PART 3: Fill each blank with ONE suitable word. Write your answers in the numbered blanks provided below the passage. The first (0) has been done as an example.

BICYCLE SAFETY

Having to obey rules and regulations when riding a bike is (0) one of the first experiences children have of the idea of obeying the law. However, a large number of children (1) ______ left to learn the rules by trial and (2) ______, instead of being guided by experienced (3) ______. Every year, hundreds of children visit the doctor or the hospital casualty department (4) ______ crashing on their bikes. This could be easily prevented by (5) ______ them the basics of bicycle safety. Ideally, children should be allowed to (6) ______ only in safe places, such as parks and cycle tracks. When this is not possible, and they are permitted to go on the (7) ______, it is important to teach them (8) ______ basic safety principles.

First, they ought to learn and obey the rules of the road, which (9) ______ traffic signs, signals and road markings. Second, they should (10) ______ wear a helmet. Studies have shown that wearing bicycle helmets can (11) ______ head injuries by up to 85 per cent. In many places, (12) ______ are required by law, particularly (13) ______ children. Finally, children should be made to understand (14) ______ importance of riding in areas that are brightly lit and of wearing clothes that make (15) ______ clearly visible on the road.

Câu 4. WRITING

A. Sentence transformation

For each of the sentences below, write a new sentences as similar as possible in meaning to the original sentence, but using the words given in bold letters. The words MUST NOT BE ALTERED in any way.

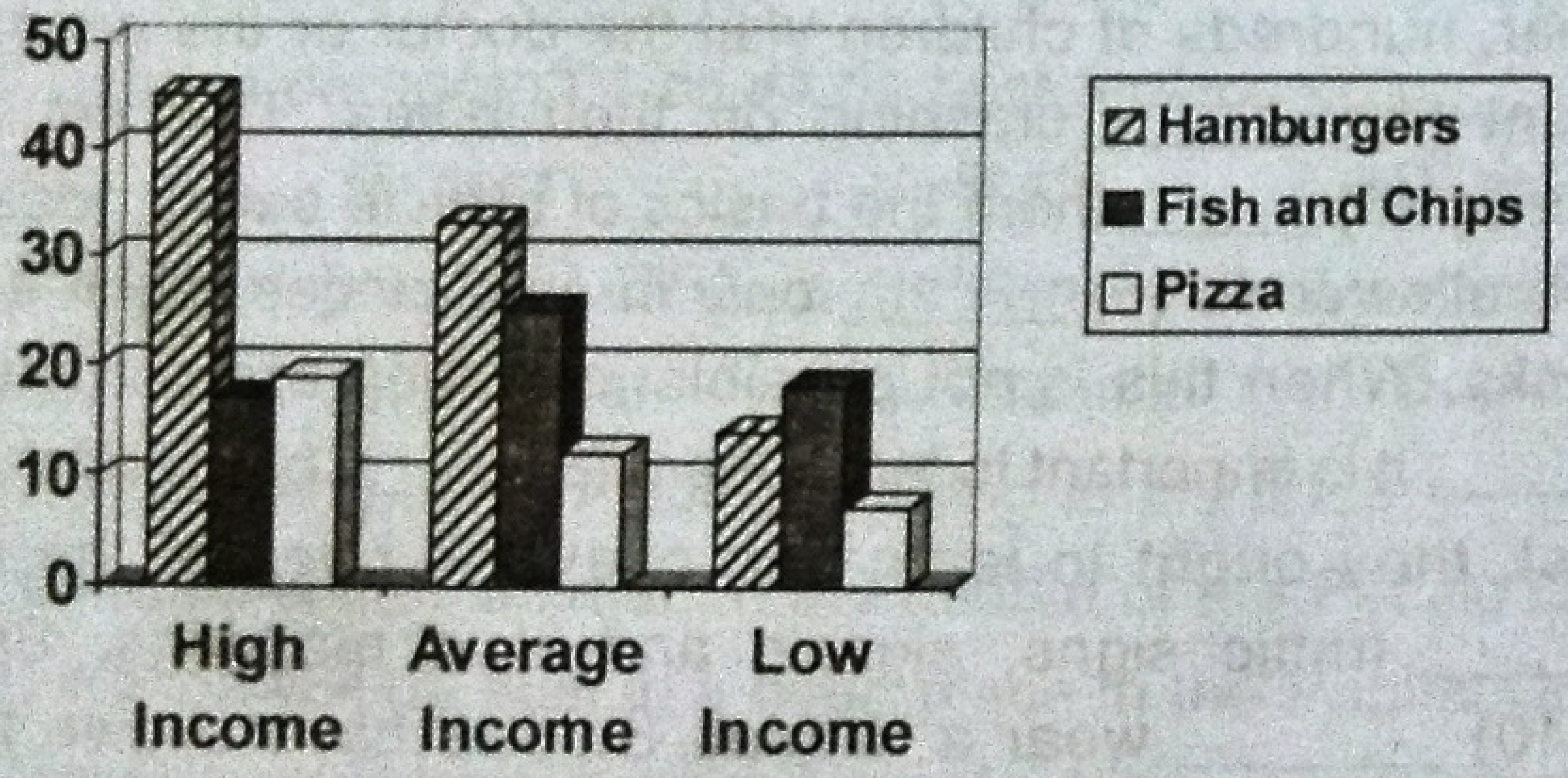
1. Stop criticizing everybody! (DOWN)
2. Terry has just insured her life. (OUT)
3. In the end it was discovered that Joe was the thief. (OUT)
4. I need a calculator to arrive at the total. (OUT)
5. I met your friend David the other day. (INTO)
6. I think you've been overcharged, old son! (OFF)
7. I think we should increase the pressure on her to resign. (UP)
8. I won't allow swearing in my classroom (FOR)
9. The company was bought up by a large multinational. (OVER)
10. Your story is different from the facts. (WITH)

B. Chart description

The charts below show the amount of money spent per week on fast foods from 1970 to 1990 as well as the trends in consumption of fast foods in Britain.

Write a report describing the information as provided in the charts. (about 150 words)

Expenditure on fast foods by income groups



C. Essay writing

Some people say that with the considerable benefits computers and internet bring about, they can completely replace the traditional role of a teacher. Do you agree or disagree with it? (About 200 words)

ANSWER KEY

Câu 1. LISTENING

Listen to a talk and circle A, B, C or D to indicate the correct answer.

1.C	2.A	3.D	4.B	5.A	6.C

Câu 2. VOCABULARY & GRAMMAR

A. Multiple choice

1.A	2.B	3.D	4.C	5.C
6.D	7.C	8.B	9.C	10.A
11.D	12.B	13.A	14.D	15.B
16.D	17.D	18.B	19.C	20.B
21.D	22.B	23.A	24.A	25.B
26.B	27.A	28.C	29.D	30.C

B. Word form

31.D	32.B	33.A	34.C	35.B
36.D	37.B	38.A	39.C	40.A

C. Use the correct verb tense / form

41.A	42.D	43.B	44.C	45.D
46.A	47.C	48.B	49.B	50.D

D. Fill in each blank with a suitable preposition or article

51.C	52.B	53.B	54.A	55.D
56.D	57.B	58.C	59.C	60.A

E. Mistake recognition

61.D	62.B	63.C	64.C	65.B
66.A	67.B	68.C	69.B	70.D

Câu 3. READING

PART 1: Choose the word that best fits each of the blanks in the following passage. Circle A, B, C or D to indicate your answer. (0) has been done as an example.

1.C	2.D	3.B	4.A	5.B
6.C	7.A	8.D	9.D	10.A
11.B	12.A	13.B	14.C	15.C

PART 2: Read the following passage and answer the questions that follow by circling A,B,C or D to indicate your answers.

1.C	2.A	3.C	4.B	5.A
6.B	7.D	8.B	9.A	10.D

PART 3: Fill each blank with ONE suitable word. Write your answers in the numbered blanks provided below the passage. The first (0) has been done as an example.

(0) *one*	(1) are	(2) error	(3) adults / people
(4) after	(5) teaching	(6) ride	(7) road
(8) three / some	(9) include	(10) always	(11) reduce
(12) helmets	(13) for	(14) the	(15) them

Câu 4. WRITING

A. Sentence transformation

1. Stop running everybody DOWN.
2. Terry has just taken OUT insurance on her life.
3. It turned OUT that Joe was the thief.
4. I need a calculator to work OUT the total.
5. I ran INTO your friend David the other day.
6. I think you've been ripped OFF, old son.
7. I think we should step UP the pressure on her to resign.
8. I won't stand FOR swearing in my classroom.
9. The company was taken OVER by a large multinational.
10. Your story does not tie in WITH the facts

ĐỀ THI HỌC SINH GIỎI VÙNG ĐỒNG BẰNG SÔNG CỬU LONG

Năm học 2009-2010

Thời gian: 180 phút

I. LISTENING

Listen to the three tapes and choose the best answer A, B, C. or D.

Listening ONE

1. According to the professor, what is one way to examine the wedding scene in the play A Midsummer Night's Dream?

A. Look at another play with a wedding in it

B. Compare it to factual information about marriage traditions

C. Compare this play to others by William Shakespeare

D. Imagine if there were no wedding scene in the play

2. What kind of play is A Midsummer Night's Dream?

A. A history B. A comedy C. A tragedy D. A romance

3. Listen again to part of the lecture. Then answer the question. What does the character Bottom convince his friends to do?

A. Watch the 1999 film version of *A Midsummer Night's Dream*

B. Make wedding cakes for the other characters

C. Write an essay about Shakespeare

D. Put on a play

4. What is the professor's attitude toward the student?

A. She is very encouraging. B. She is not very helpful.

C. She is somewhat aloof. D. She is rather critical.

5. Why does the professor mention Michael Hoffman?

A. To name the author of a book on Shakespeare she recommends

B. To declare that his work on Athenian Law is critical

C. To criticize his interpretation of Shakespeare's work

D. To associate him with a cinematic production of a Shakespearean play.

Listening TWO

1. What is the professor's opinion of Erika?

A. He thinks she needs to study a lot harder.

B. She is one of his worst students.

C. He thinks she should study in London.

D. She is one of his best students.

2. What advice in particular does the professor offer the student in her search for a graduate school?

A. He wants Erika to apply only to schools near her home.

B. He wants Erika to consider applying to schools in different places.

C. He wants Erika to study in London.

D. He tells Erika to forget the idea of graduate school.

3. Listen again to part of the conversation. Then answer the question. What is the professor's attitude towards London?

A. He thinks it is an exciting city.

B. He thinks it is a dirty and dangerous city.

C. He found it to be boring.

D. He thinks it is much too expensive.

4. Which of the following jobs is the student considering?

A. Psychologist B. Counselor

C. High school teacher D. College professor

5. Why does the student visit the professor?

A. To receive a letter of recommendation from him

B. To inquire about her academic future

C. To seek information on what jobs are available

D. To get his opinion on life in a large city like London

Listening THREE

1. According to the student, why didn't he buy this book earlier in the semester?

A. He did not have enough money.

B. He could not find the book.

C. He did not know he needed this book.

D. He did not have time to read it before

2. According to the clerk, how can limited shelf space affect their stock of books?

A. It does not affect it at all.

B. They send unsold books back to the publisher.

C. They sell old books very cheaply.

D. They cannot carry many popular books.

3. Listen again to part of the conversation. Then answer the question. What can be inferred from the woman's statements?

A. You can buy anything online.

B. Some online stores have the best textbooks.

C. Some online stores sell more than just textbooks.

D. The best places to buy everything, including textbooks, are online stores.

4. Why does the clerk mention her sister?

A. To say that she can help the student find the book

B. To point out the way that she acquires her books

C. To note her association with Spider Books

D. To state that she can get him some materials online

5. What will the student probably do next?

A. Purchase the book online

B. Order the book from the publisher

C. Look for the book in Bargain Books

D. Make a visit to Spider Books

II. GRAMMAR AND VOCABULARY

2.1 PART 1: WORD CHOICE

From the words listed below, choose the ones which best fit the space. Write A, B, C or D.

CHECKBOOK JOURNALISM

If you are a politician or a pop star, a clergyman or a (1) _______ TV personality, you will have your (2) _______ in the world of British checkbook journalism. Every (3) _______ newspaper has its team of experts who (4) _______ the exact (5) _______ to be paid for scandalous revelations. There is a (6) _____ of charges in the business. For instance, the kiss and (7) _______ variety, where a girl has spent a few nights in the hotel room of a pop singer, can (8) _______ a couple of thousand pounds. At the top end is the £250,000 offered by one newspaper to a former girl-friend of Andrew, the Duke of York, for the (9) _______ of pictures she is known to have which (10) _______ their friendship.

1.	A. adored	B. famous	C. renowned	D. well-known
2.	A. value	B. price	C. cost	D. fee
3.	A. well-liked	B. popular	C. fashionable	D. cheap
4.	A. value	B. predict	C. forecast	D. evaluate
5.	A. salary	B. quantity	C. fee	D. commission
6.	A. grade	B. chart	C. rule	D. scale
7.	A. tell	B. confess	C. inform	D. reveal
8.	A. reward	B. gain	C. earn	D. lift
9.	A. volume	B. diary	C. book	D. album
10.	A. documents	B. outlines	C. recounts	D. relates

2.2 PART 2: ERROR RECOGNITION

Most but not all of the following lines contain an unnecessary word. Pick out the word that is not needed.

1. During the winter, most of London auctioneers have wine auctions. Some are of wines for
2. everyday drinking, but most are of the fine wines. Last winter, a dozen bottles of Lafite 1945
3. were knocked out down at £158 the bottle. A Mr. John Grisanti, a restaurateur from Memphis,
4. was paid £9,000 for a magnum - that is, a two-bottle size - of 1864 Lafite. He charged 30

5. people $1,500 each person for a dinner with a small glass of the wine. It was worth 10 times
6. more than the cost of the wine in publicity for his restaurant. Was it worth the money? Well, it is
7. doubtful if you would complain after which you had paid so much for a meal. One man in the
8. fine wine business says so: 'As far as clarets are concerned, what confuses me is that there
9. are certainly people who are prepared to pay astronomical prices for wines which I know are
10. nothing but dishwater. Because there is no way that a bottle of wine at £1,000 is one hundred times better than one that costs £10. Perhaps the top price you can pay for wine to enjoy for drinking is £100 a bottle. Above £100, you are paying for something other than taste.

2.3 PART 3: WORD FORM

Supply the suitable form of the words in brackets:

Different (1) _______ (conserve) efforts have been made in order to (2) _______ (danger) species. The Red List - (3) _______ (globe) list of endangered and vulnerable animal species - has been introduced to raise people's awareness of conservation needs. Governments have enacted laws to protect wildlife from commercial trade and (4) _______ (hunt). Another _______ (conserve) effort is the development of wildlife habitat (5) _______ (reserve) as they are suitable for the (6) _______ (survive) of a wide range of species.

The current globle extinction crisis is one of the (7) _______ (great) challenges to mankind. To preserve the earth's (8) _______ (value) biodiversity for future generations, the protection of _______ (danger) species and their habitats should be a top (9) _______ (prior) for international organizations, (10) _______ (govern) agencies, industry and individuals.

2.4 PART 4A: VERB FORM

Put the verb in parentheses in correct tenses.

John has always traveled a lot. In fact, he was only two years old when he first flew to the US. His mother is Italian and his father is American. John was born in France, but his parents **1 (meet)** _______ in Cologne, Germany after they **2 (live)** _______ there for five years. They had met one day while John's father was reading a book in the library and his mother **3 (sit)** _______ beside him. John **4 (travel)** _______ a lot because his parents also travel a lot. As a matter of fact, John is visiting his parents in France at the moment. He lives in New York now, but **5 (visit)** _______ his parents for the last few weeks. He really enjoys living in New York, but he also loves coming to visit his parents at least once a year. This year he **6 (fly)** _______ over 5,000 miles for his job. He has been working for Jackson & Co. for almost two years now. He **7 (be)** _______ pretty sure that he **8 (work)** _______ for them next year as well. His job requires a lot of travel. In fact, by the end of this year, he **9 (travel)** _______ over 120,000 miles! His next journey will be to Australia. He really doesn't like going to Australia because it is so far. This time he **10 (fly)** _______ from Paris after a meeting with the company's French partner. He will have been sitting for over 18 hours by the time he arrives!

2.4 PART 4B: PHRASAL VERBS

Choose the correct word or phrase to complete each sentence.

1. Don't _______! I haven't finished explaining yet!
A. hang up B. hold on C. hang on D. call up

2. It _______ out that the mayor had bribed several councilors to vote.
A. resulted B. pointed C. broke D. turned

3. I expect the new trend will soon _______ here.
A. catch up B. catch on
C. take up D. identify with

4. It's difficult to tell identical twins _______.
A. on B. out C. apart D. over

5. Paloma will have to _______ her antiques, because she needs the money.
A. part with B. take out C. move on D. clear up

6. I'll use the credit card to _______ up before we check out.
A. take B. sum C. bottle D. settle

7. As darkness fell, there was nothing for it but to _______ for the nearest village.
A. call B. go C. make D. stand

8. There is no time to do anything but _______ briefly on the most important points.
A. touch B. run C. go D. pick

9. Owning an animal can really tie you _______.
A. out B. down C. back D. off

10. Don't worry if you make a mistake. Just ________ it out.

A. rule B. slip C. leave D. cross

2.5. PART 5A: PREPOSITION

Fill in each blank with a suitable preposition

1. You can deal with this ________ your discretion.
2. Dr. Smith sees patients only ________ appointment.
3. I'll leave the key with the porter ________ convenience.
4. His life is ________ the balance but the doctors he will recover.
5. Keep you enthusiasm ________ limits.
6. You can't interfere; what he does is ________ no concern to you.
7. I'm not free just now, but come at 6.00 I'll be ________ duty then.
8. We were late ________ account of the rain.
9. At first there was confusion, but we soon got the situation ________ control.
10. Have you anything to say ________ regard to the proposal?

2.5 PART 5B: CHOOSE THE BEST ANSWER

1. I spoke to several people at the cocktail party. Was John ________ one with the red hair?

A. X B. the C. a D. an

2. For lunch I had a sandwich. I cannot remember what filling was in ____ sandwich.

A. X B. the C. a D. an

3. The greatest invention of the 20th century is ________ computer.

A. X B. the C. a D. an

4. Because of ______ imposed 45-60 minute time constraint, do not create a formal outline of your answer.

A. a B. an C. X D. the

5. I recommend that you write ________ minimum of five paragraphs.

A. a B. an C. X D. the

6. The issue of being loyal to an employer or changing jobs frequently is ________ very controversial one.

A. a B. an C. X D. the

7. I promise that this will be ________ rewarding experience for the volunteer as they will be given the chance to learn about other cultures.

A. a B. an C. X D. the

8. If you know of anyone who might be interested, have them call ________ Yasuda Center at 880-7324.

A. a B. an C. X D. the

9. We will also discuss how we are using ________ TOEIC test strategies to determine correct and incorrect answers.

A. a B. an C. X D. the

10. You will be able to benefit from a thorough review of the practice tests. For that reason, I have set aside class time after each test for ________ review.

A. a B. an C. X D. the

III. READING

1. Read the following passage carefully, then decide whether each sentence is True (T) or False (F) or information not given (NI)

Fortunately there are still a few tasty things for us gourmands to enjoy in relative security. Their numbers, however, are depleted almost daily, it seems, by ruthless proclamations from the ever-vigilant Food and Drug Administration and its allies, our doctors. The latest felon to face prosecution is the salt of life, sodium chloride.

Ostensibly, overuse of salt causes high blood pressure and hypertension, the cause of half the deaths in the United States every year. A few years ago the anti-salt campaigners raised such a rumpus that salt was banned from baby food. Currently pressure is being applied to food manufacturers to oblige them to label their products to show sodium content. Because doing so would cost mercenary manufacturers money, they argue that they have no idea how much salt remains on such things as potato chips and how much sticks to the bag. Furthermore, salt isn't the only harmful ingredient in food. If the manufacture has to provide sodium content, why not require him to list every ingredient and specify which are detrimental to our health? Cigarettes have a warning printed on them. Shouldn't the same type of warning appear on canned foods that are notoriously over salted?

There are endless ifs and buts in the controversy, but the most telling of these is the questionable proof of salt's diabolic effect upon the blood pressure. True, people who cut their salt intake lowered their blood pressure, but where is the scientific proof that something other than salt didn't do the trick? The most common means of providing dubious proof that salt causes hypertension is to compare societies that use little salt

with those that use mountains of salt in their daily diets. Which group has the higher rate of hypertension? Whose blood pressure is lower? What happens when salt is introduced into a group where salt is a novelty? Does the blood pressure rise significantly? Studies of the Japanese indicate that as the world's greatest salters, they suffer the most from hypertension. On the other hand, the simple, salt-free cuisine of several tribes in the Solomon Islands has kept older tribesmen and women from developing hypertension and high blood pressure, ailments traditionally killing their peers in America. No account is taken of the effects of inflation, recession, pollution, crime, and sundry other ills to which Americans, unlike people on primitive islands, are exposed.

To salt or not to salt? That is the question. Now that the question has arisen, it must not be treated with levity but, rather, with searching scientific investigation so that those of us who are preoccupied with body savory food and longevity may decide which of the two is worth its salt.

1. The attitude of the author of this passage toward the salt controversy is that we most stop eating salt immediately.
2. The author's approach to the topic is humorous.
3. Presumably a gourmand is a person.
4. Food manufacturers don't want to label packages with sodium content because it isn't important to single out salt.
5. At present baby food contains salt.
6. Canned goods should have the same type of warning as cigarettes because both are harmful to our health.
7. Comparing societies is a scientific means of determining the dangers of salt consumption.
8. According to the passage, the Japanese use a lot of salt.
9. People in societies that use little salt never have high blood pressure.
10. The author suggests that Americans suffer from hypertension as a result of ailments.

2. Choose the best word from A, B, C or D that fits each blank.

The role of the translator enabling literature to pass (1) _______ its natural frontiers is receiving growing recognition. In (2) _______ of the general increase in this (3) _______, it is not surprising that many people (4) _______ literacy interests and a knowledge of languages should think

of adopting translating as a full-or part-time (5) _______ Some advice may usefully be (6) _______ to such would-be translators.

The first difficulty the beginner will (7) _______ is the unwillingness of publishers to (8) _______ a translation to anyone who has not already (9) _______ a reputation for sound work. The least publishers will (10) _______ before commissioning a translation is a fairly lengthy (11) _______ of the applicant's work, even if unpublished. Perhaps the best way the would-be translator can begin is (12) _______ some book of the type which he or she feels competent and (13) _______ to translate, translate a (14) _______ section of the book and then summit the book and the translation to a (15) _______ publisher. If he or she is extremely lucky, this may (16) _______ in a commission to translate the book. More (17) _______, however, publishers will (18) _______ the book as such but if they are favorably (19) _______ by the translation, they may very possibly commission some other books of a (20) _______ nature which they already have in mind.

1.	A. from	B. beyond	C. out	D. over
2.	A. regard	B. view	C. awareness	D. consideration
3.	A. field	B. category	C. ground	D. class
4.	A. with	B. of	C. take	D. have
5.	A. profession	B. employment	C. occupation	D. line
6.	A. made	B. given	C. told	D. shown
7.	A. encounter	B. involve	C. reveal	D. introduce
8.	A. hand	B. entrust	C. trust	D. rely
9.	A. formed	B. set	C. founded	D. established
10.	A. instruct	B. oblige	C. demand	D. direct
11.	A. instance	B. case	C. specimen	D. model
12.	A. select	B. selected	C. selecting	D. to select
13.	A. eager	B. nervous	C. agitated	D. excited
14.	A. substantial	B. main	C. grand	D. plentiful
15.	A. fit	B. right	C. convenient	D. suitable
16.	A. finish	B. lead	C. effect	D. result
17.	A. surely	B. probably	C. certainly	D. expectedly
18.	A. exclude	B. reject	C. object	D. disapprove
19.	A. impressed	B. convinced	C. affected	D. taken
20.	A. common	B. same	C. similar	D. joint

3. *Read the passage carefully and choose the best answer to each of the questions.*

My lawyer, Mr. Turner, is the only man I know who has seen a ghost. He is a quite even-tempered man whose life is spent I dealing with facts. He is the last person in the world to give away to fantasy. He has a wife and two children of whom he is proud, takes a modest holiday abroad every year and spends his Sundays gardening. He is knowledgeable about art and architecture, though he doesn't pretend to be an expert by any means. It is, therefore, all the more surprising that he should be so insistent about the ghost. It happened, so he says, like this.

He was traveling from London to the North of England by train. It was a misty November evening and the train was half empty. In fact, for the first part of the journey Mr. Turner had the carriage to himself and sat dozing over a newspaper. However, at the first stop a passenger jumped in, slamming the door behind him. He seemed out of breath as if he had been running. He was a striking looking young man with dark, bushy hair and bright intelligent eyes. He was dressed rather oddly in a long waistcoat with silver buttons, tight trousers and an embroidered waistcoat. Mr. Turner did not pay much attention to this because people wear all sorts of extravagant clothes these days and he had long grown accustomed to them.

Presently, the two men got into conversation, as people do on long journeys. Mr. Turner was interested to discover that the young man was very knowledgeable about art - in particular portraits.

His name, he said, was Joseph Hart, and he was on his way to visit an exhibition. It seemed that he worked in a famous London Art Gallery - a picture restorer, perhaps, thought Mr. Turner, he seemed to know a great deal about varnishes and paints, and even more about the subjects of certain portraits. When Mr. Turner asked his opinion of the portrait of a famous judge by an artist he admired, his companion laughed and said: "He's only a reproduction - a good one I agree but you can't talk to a reproduction." He spoke a though the person in the portrait were still living.

After a while the carriage got hot and steamy and Mr. Turner dropped off. He woke up just as the train was drawing up at a junction with a grinding of brakes. His companion had disappeared.

A few days later, having returned to London, Mr. Turner found himself near the Art Gallery. Moved by some impulse, he went in and inquired for Joseph Hart. The attendant directed him to a room devoted to early nineteenth century portraits of well-known men. There was no one in the room and Mr. Turner looked around him. Without knowing quite how he had got there, he found himself standing in front of a full-length portrait of a young dark man in tight trousers and embroidered waistcoat. The eyes smiled at him with a hint of amusement. The name-plate at the foot of the picture read: Joseph Hart, Gentleman, 1800-1835.

1. What kind of person was Mr. Turner?

A. Imaginative B. Fantastic C. Sensible D. Insensitive

2. Although he was a lawyer, Mr. Turner _______.

A. pretended to know a lot about art.

B. knew something about art.

C. pretended to take interest in art.

D. intended to learn more about art.

3. When the passenger entered Mr. Turner's apartment, _______.

A. he was panting. B. he was running.

C. the train was just leaving. D. the carriage was half-empty.

4. The passenger's clothes didn't seem strange to Mr. Turner because _____.

A. he was used to wearing strange clothes.

B. he liked people who wore strange clothes.

C. everyone he knew wore strange clothes.

D. he had seen a lot of people in strange clothes.

5. Mr. Turner thought the man might _______.

A. be an art dealer. B. be an art expert.

C. renew old pictures. D. paint reproductions of old pictures.

6. Why wouldn't the passenger give an opinion on the portrait of the judge?

A. The judge wasn't alive. B. The judge was still alive.

C. The picture was copy. D. He hadn't seen it.

7. When did Mr. Turner first realize that the passenger had gone?

A. When the train started.

B. After the train had stopped.

C. Just before the train stopped.

D. When the train was leaving the station.

8. Why did Mr. Turner go into the Art Gallery?

A. He was walking past there.

B. He had never been there before.

C. He has planned to do so.

D. He suddenly decided to.

9. *In the part of the Gallery that Mr. Turner was directed to ______.*

A. there were a lot of pictures of unknown people.

B. there were a lot of nineteenth century people.

C. no one else was looking at the pictures.

D. he only saw one portrait.

10. *When Mr. Turner looked at the portrait of Joseph Hart, ______.*

A. he smiled at it. B. he thought it smiled at him.

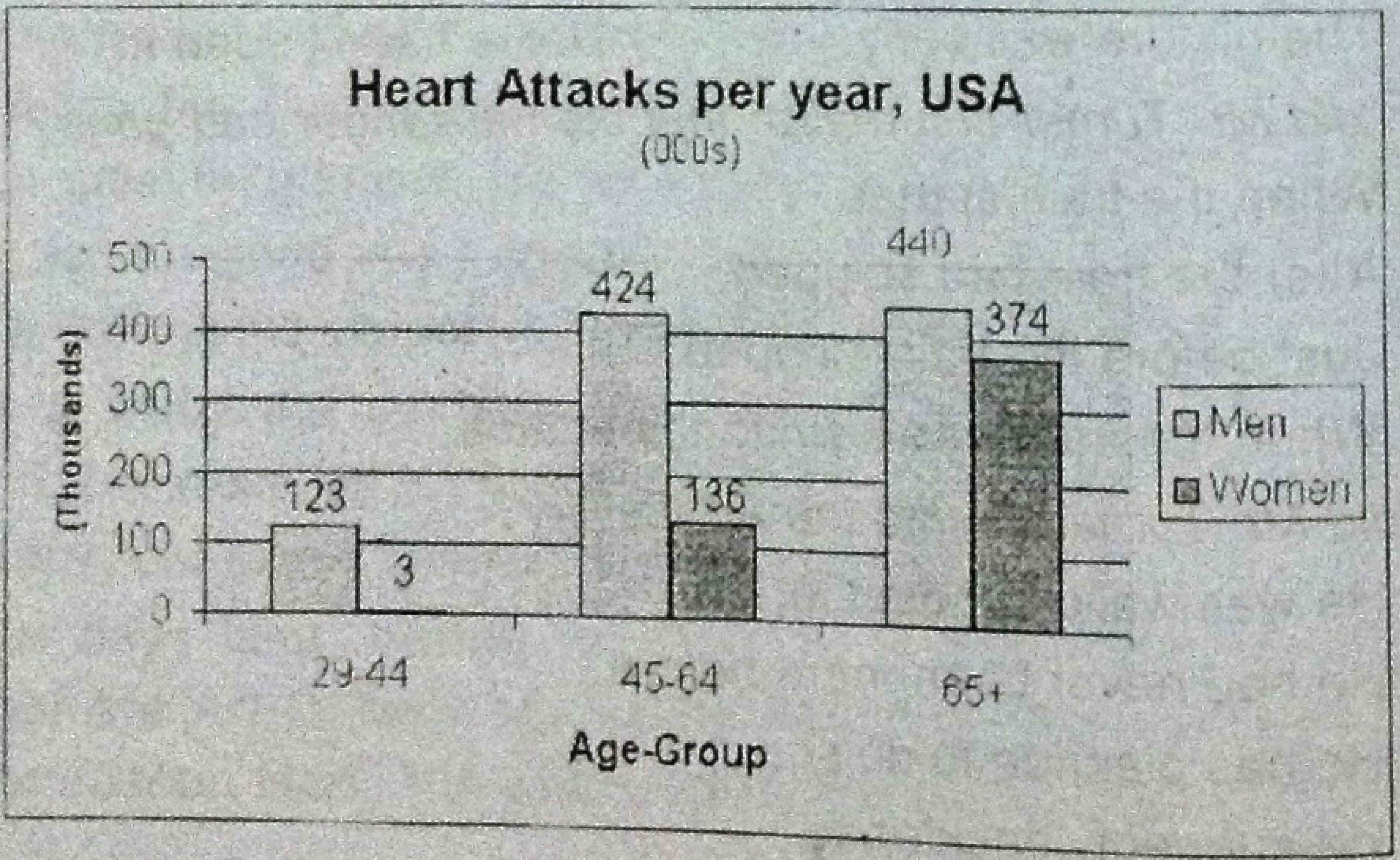
C. he didn't recognize it. D. he was amused.

IV. WRITING

1. *Rewrite the sentence as similar in meaning as possible, using the word given. This word must not be altered in any way.*

1. I put a lot of care and attention into the letter. **trouble**
2. I bought it without thinking about it first. **spur**
3. She chooses the kind of hotels she stays in very carefully. **fussy**
4. He's never afraid to say what he thinks. **mind**
5. Because I believed his lies, he got a lot of money from me. **conned**
6. She'll be furious when she finds out what's happened. **go**
7. I don't want people to order me about any more. **enough**
8. I'm hoping to go skiing at Christmas. **hopefully**
9. I can only see bad things happening in the future. **pessimistic**
10. I don't understand how to fill this form. **clear**

2. *The chart below illustrates heart attacks by age and gender in the USA. Write a report of about 150 words describing the information given in the chart.*



3. *Write about the following topic: Some people think it would be a good idea for schools to teach every young person how to be a good parent. Do you agree or disagree with this opinion? Describe the skills a person needs to be a good parent.*

Give reasons for your answer and include any relevant examples from your own knowledge or experience. Write at least 250 words.

ANSWER KEY

I. LISTENING

Listening ONE

1.B 2.B 3.D 4.A 5.D

Listening TWO

1.D 2.B 3.A 4.B 5.B

Listening THREE

1.D 2. B 3.C 4.B 5.C

II. GRAMMAR AND VOCABULARY

2.1 PART 1: WORD CHOICE

1. well-known	2. price	3. popular	4. evaluate
5. fee	6. scale	7. tell	8. earn
9. album	10. documents		

2.2 PART 2: ERROR RECOGNITION

1. of	2. the	3. out	4. was
5. person	6. more	7. which	8. so
9. +	10. because		

2.3 PART 3: WORD FORM

1. conservation	2. endangered	3. global	4. overhunting
5. reserves	6. survival	7. greatest	8. valuable
9. priority	10. governmental.		

2.4 PART 4A: VERB FORM

1. had met	2. had been living	3. sat	4. travels
5. is visiting	6. has flown	7. is	
8. will be working	9. will have traveled	10. is going to fly	

2.4 PART 4B: PHRASAL VERBS

1.A	2.D	3.B	4.C	5.A
6.D	7.C	8.A	9.B	10.D

2.5. PART 5A: PREPOSITION

1. (at): at your discretion = as you wish

2. (by): by appointment = an appointment have been made.
3. (for): for convenience = to make things easier
4. (in): in the balance = in a dangerous situation
5. (within)
6. (of): of concern (to) = important
7. (off): off duty = free
8. (on): on account of = because of
9. (under): under control = controlled
10. (with): with regard to = about

2.5 PART 5B: CHOOSE THE BEST ANSWER

1.B	2.B	3.B	4.B	5.A
6.A	7.A	8.D	9.D	10.A

III. READING

1. Read the following passage carefully, then decide whether each sentence is True (T) or False (F) or information not given (NI)

1. F	2. T	3. T	4. F	5. F
6. T	7. F	8. T	9. NI	10. F

2. Choose the best word from A, B, C or D that fits each blank.

1.B	2.B	3.A	4.A	5.C
6.B	7.A	8.B	9.D	10.C
11.C	12.D	13.A	14.A	15.D
16.D	17.B	18.B	19.A	20.C

3. Read the passage carefully and choose the best answer to each of the questions.

1.C	2.B	3.A	4.D	5.C
6.C	7.C	8.D	9.C	10.B

IV. WRITING

1. Rewrite the sentence as similar in meaning as possible, using the word given. This word must not be altered in any way.

1. I took a lot of trouble over this letter. (to take a lot of trouble: to spend a lot of time and effort: tốn nhiều công sức)
2. I bought it on the spur of the moment. (on the spur of the moment: suddenly, without being planned: đột ngột)
3. She's very fussy about the kind of hotels she stays in. (fussy about sth: very particular: rất cầu kỳ) I choose very carefully
4. He's never afraid to speak his mind (to speak his mind: to say what you really think: nói thật điều mình nghĩ.)

5. He conned me out of a lot of money. (to con sb into doing sth / out of sth: lừa ai (để lấy tiền))
6. She'll go mad when she finds out what's happened. (to go mad / crazy: suddenly to become very angry: nổi khùng)
7. I 've had enough of people ordering me about. (to have had enough (of sb / sth): không thể chịu đựng hơn nữa)
8. Hopefully, I'll be going / I'm going skiing at Christmas. (Hopefully: Let us hope that... Hy vọng là...)
9. I'm pessimistic about the future. (pessimistic: always expecting the worse: bi quan)
10. I'm not clear about how to fill this form. (not to be clear: to be confused, not to understand: bối rối, không hiểu).

ĐỀ THI HỌC SINH GIỎI TỈNH TIỀN GIANG

Năm học 2010-2011

Thời gian: 180 phút

Part I: LISTENING COMPREHENSION

Question 1: ***(Part A) Directions: Read the 4 possible answers and choose the best answer. Then on your answer sheet, find the number of the question and fill in the space that corresponds to the letter of the answer you have chosen:***

1. According to the first speaker, ... of the pharmaceuticals come from a plant in a tropical rain forest.

A. 2 % B. 4 % C. 20 % D. 25 %

2. Which of the following is NOT MENTIONED by the second speaker?

A. mammals B. birds C. reptiles D. plants

3. Which of the following is NOT MENTIONED by the third speaker?

A. we should fight together
B. we should use public transportation
C. we should buy good gas-mileage cars
D. we should support cars using alternative energy sources

4. The fourth speaker says the following EXCEPT ONE ______.

A. we can get water from polar ice caps
B. we are careless about treating water sources
C. we should avoid polluting groundwater
D. we'd better start saving water

Question 2: ***(Part B) Listen to the passage in the CD two times then pick out the information to complete each gap:***

Good morning. I'm Wayne Porter with your latest weather news from Channel 15. Let's look at the national __(1)__ first. The Pacific Coast will have clear and sunny skies all day, but it will be quite cold. The Rockies can expect further heavy __(2)__ in the north and it will be extremely cold. The Midwest will have strong winds coming down from Canada and these winds will bring a lot of rain into the region. There might be snow in the west of the region later. The Northeast will have cloudy skies with temperatures in the mid-40s. There will be strong winds and heavy rain on the __(3)__ of Texas, and there might be thunderstorms later in the day. These storms might move across into Florida by the early evening. In Florida, it will be a very hot, humid day with cloudy skies; but there won't be any rain in the earlier part of the day. Now let's hear from Joan Zane for more weather news for the Tampa Bay __(4)__.

Part II: VOCABULARY AND GRAMMAR

Question 3: ***Pick out ONE best option (A, B, C or D) to complete each blank:***

1. The death of Caesar in Shakespeare's Julius Caesar is a well known ____.

A. climax B. peak C. pinnacle D. summit

2. This schedule is ______ change without warning.

A. able to B. in terms of C. subject to D. undertaking

3. A soldier who ______ his post in wartime will be punished severely.

A. absents B. deserts C. demolishes D. withdraws

4. ______ I agree with you that the proposal is a good one.

A. By any means B. In view of the fact that

C. To a certain extent D. Under some circumstances

5. If you don't like Bill, why ______ him?

A. would you invite B. did you invite

C. won't you invite D. would you have invited

6. It isn't all ______ cold!

A. little B. high C. such D. that

7. He ran as though he ______ a ghost.

A. saw B. had seen C. would see D. would have seen

8. The Minister called a(n) ______ to announce journalists a new project.

A. assembly line B. opinion poll

C. press conference D. training session

Question 4: ***Pick out ONE option (A, B, C or D) which needs to be changed to make a correct sentence:***

1. (A) Seeing that body language is so important, you'll want to know what (B) yours is saying (C) and how to interpret other (D) people, too.
2. You should concentrate on (A) how the interviewer is saying and (B) make a real effort to answer (C) all the questions (D) he or she asks.
3. If you have (A) high school diploma, have experience (B) as a tour guide, a good manner, (C) speak fluent English and are willing to work hard for long hours, (D) please contact us.
4. It is (A) high time we (B) are leaving for school now, (C) so don't hang (D) on like that.
5. (A) The girl sang (B) a quite long song at the party, (C) which had been (D) unexpected before.
6. (A) It is said that men build (B) the house and women (C) do it (D) home.
7. (A) As you approach (B) to the town the first building (C) you see (D) is the church.
8. Things tend to (A) be disappeared when he's (B) around but people have never (C) caught him (D) in the act.

Question 5: ***Complete these sentences, using the suitable form of the words in brackets:***

1. Computers were sold ______ for the first time in the 1950s. (COMMERCE)
2. He was deeply ______ about his late arrival. (APOLOGIZE)
3. Family members discuss problems frankly and find ______ quickly. (SOLVE)
4. There are differences and ______ between Vietnamese and American cultures. (SIMILARLY)
5. At weekends, early morning phone calls can be so ______ because it is the time when people sleep late. (STARTLE)
6. This is only hatred ______ by racial prejudice. (GENERATION)
7. He is not able to read or write: he is a(n) ______ child. (LITERACY)
8. She's involved in many ______ activities, such as music, sport and drama. (CURRICULUM)

Question 6: *Complete these sentences with proper prepositions.*

1. There was too much work for our computer to cope ______.
2. Thousands of English words derive ______ Latin.
3. He was anxious ______ his family, who were traveling abroad.
4. The men shouted, "Let go ______ the rope!"
5. After 25 years the town center had changed ______ recognition.
6. You will be required to assist ______ preparing a report.
7. The bullet missed him ______ two inches.
8. Steam is condensed ______ water when it touches a cold surface.

Part III: READING COMPREHENSION

Question 7: *Match each of these short articles (1-6) with its best headlines (A - H):*

Remember that there are 2 headlines left out.

THE 6 SHORT ARTICLES

1. Filling the gaps in a schedule or timetable: Partner A holds an airline timetable with some of the arrival and departure times missing. Partner B has the same timetable but with different blank spaces. The two partners are not permitted to see each other's timetables and must fill in the blanks by asking each other appropriate questions. The features of language that are practiced would include questions beginning with "when" or "at what time." Answers would be limited mostly to time expressions like "at 8:15" or "at ten in the evening."

2. In small businesses, bookkeepers and bookkeeping clerks often have responsibility for some or all the accounts, known as the general ledgers or "daybooks." They record all transactions and post debits (costs) and credits (income). They also produce financial statements and prepare reports and summaries for supervisors and managers. Bookkeepers prepare bank deposits by compiling data from cashiers, verifying and balancing receipts, and sending cash, checks, or other forms of payment to the bank. Additionally, they may handle payroll, make purchases, prepare invoices, and keep track of overdue accounts.

3. Children of all ages should learn the connection between reading and knowledge. If your family is adding a flower bed, have children read about how to prepare a bed and what flowers and shrubs are optimal for the area of the country and whether it is in sun or shade. Getting a new family pet? Read up on varieties of dogs, care required, and even stories about children and their pets first. Traveling somewhere? You guessed

it, read all about your destination first and you and your children will have the added benefit of knowing more about the area when you arrive.

4. Take advantage of weather by hanging the reading bribe in fun ways. Be adventurous and make it a game as to where you should read to your child and how. In warm weather, read next to a pond or lake, under a tree, by the pool, or even in the tree house. Be bold and carefree. One mother reads to her young child in their blow-up children's pool in the backyard during the summer months. Another mom finishes the much-anticipated daily trip to the park in the spring or fall by reading a book before they leave. Cold months can mix reading activities by having books about snowmen, snowfalls, winter holidays, or sports such as ice skating. Day care centers or child providers can add reading fun into the mix by tying it into a planned activity for the week. If the theme for the week is "Under the Sea," then the books can be about the ocean or fish.

5. Book reviews require special skills and oblige the reviewer with precise responsibilities. The professional reviewer does not just have to read and summarize the text, but to realize concealed, implied meanings. Skilled book reviewers' explanations make the reader feel confident in their perception of the book or introduce new, previously unthought-of concepts. The reviewer must also state the main points of the reviewed book. While some aspects are less meaningful, others have to be marked out as prerogative issues. The task is even more complicated as the writer could unintentionally imply the idea the reviewer of the book can notice. Then, the book reviewer has to decide upon the validity of the author's arguments and evidence. The reviewer has to be the judge and say "did the writer persuade the audience, or were his / her evidences not sufficient and weak." The reviewer here makes a judgment on the adequacy of the book topic to the content.

6. Get some distance from the text! It's hard to edit or proofread a paper that you've just finished writing-it's still too familiar, and you tend to skip over a lot of errors. Put the paper aside for a few hours, days, or weeks. Go for a run. Take a trip to the beach. Clear your head of what you've written so you can take a fresh look at the paper and see what is really on the page. Better yet, give the paper to a friend-you can't get much more distance than that. Someone who is reading the paper for the first time, comes to it with completely fresh eyes.

Proofreading is the final stage of the editing process, focusing on surface errors such as misspellings and mistakes in grammar and

punctuation. You should proofread only after you have finished all of your other editing revisions.

BEST HEADLINES

A. How librarians work with books
B. Build this activity into life's planning
C. Another time or another person will look at it better than you now
D. This job should have influence on opinion of persons who read
E. Accounting and auditing are so different!
F. Dealing mainly with numbers and figures
G. Let's join us and look for the information from the other person!
H. The right interest to arise around the right time and the right place

Question 8: *Fill in each of the numbered blank with ONE suitable word to complete the meaning of the passage:*

Stephen Hawking was born on 8 January 1942 to Dr. Frank Hawking, a research biologist, and Isobel Hawking. He had two younger sisters, Philippa and Mary, and an adopted brother, Edward. Though Hawking's parents were living in North London, they moved to Oxford __(1)__ his mother was pregnant with Stephen, desiring a safer location for the __(2)__ of their first child. (London was under attack at the time by the German air force.) According to Hawking, a German V-2 missile struck only a few streets __(3)__.

After Hawking was born, the family moved back to London, where his father __(4)__ the division of parasitology at the National Institute for Medical Research. In 1950, Hawking and his family moved to St Albans, Hertfordshire, where he attended St Albans High School for Girls from 1950 to 1953. (At that time, boys could attend the Girls' school __(5)__ the age of ten.) From the age of eleven, he attended St Albans School, where he was a good, but not exceptional, student. When asked later to name a teacher who had __(6)__ him, Hawking named his mathematics teacher Dikran Tahta. He maintains his connection with the school, giving his name to one of the four houses and to an extra-class science lecture series. He has visited it to deliver one of the __(7)__ and has also granted a lengthy interview to pupils __(8)__ on the school magazine, *The Albanian*.

Hawking was always interested in science. Inspired by his mathematics teacher, he originally wanted to study the __(9)__ at university. However, Hawking's father wanted him to apply to University College, Oxford, where his father had attended. __(10)__ University College did not have a mathematics fellow at that time, it would not accept applications from students who wished to read that discipline. Hawking __(11)__ applied to read natural sciences, in which he gained a scholarship. Once at University College, Hawking specialised in physics. His interests during this time were in thermodynamics, relativity, and quantum mechanics. His physics tutor, Robert Berman, later said in *The New York Times Magazine*:

"It was only necessary for him to know that something could be done, and he could do it __(12)__ looking to see how other people did it. [...] He didn't have very many books, and he didn't take __(13)__. Of course, his mind was completely different from all of his contemporaries."

Hawking was passing, but his unimpressive study habits __(14)__ in a final examination score on the borderline between first and second class honours, making an "oral examination" necessary. Berman said of the oral examination:

"And of course the examiners then were intelligent enough to realize they were talking to someone __(15)__ more clever than most of themselves."

After receiving his B.A. degree at Oxford in 1962, he stayed to study astronomy. He __(16)__ to leave when he found that studying sunspots, which was all the observatory was equipped for, did not appeal to him and that he was more interested in theory than in observation. He left Oxford for Trinity Hall, Cambridge, where he engaged in the study of theoretical astronomy and cosmology.

Question 9: *Read the passage carefully, then choose the best answer to each question (1-10):*

The history of America could be said to have started in the 1600s which saw the beginning of a great tide of emigration from Europe to North America. ***Spanning*** more than three centuries, this movement grew from a trickle of a few hundred English colonists to a floodtide of newcomers numbered in the millions. Impelled by powerful and diverse motivations, they built a new civilization on a once savage continent.

The first English immigrants to what is now the United States of America crossed the Atlantic long after thriving Spanish colonies had been established in Mexico, the West Indies, and South America. Like all new travelers to the New World, ***they*** came in small, overcrowded ships. During their 6-to 12-week voyages, they lived on meager rations. Many

of them died of disease. Ships were often battered by storms, and some were lost at sea.

To the weary voyager, the sight of the American shore brought immense relief. The colonists' first glimpse of the new land was a vista of dense woods. These vast, virgin forests, extending nearly 1,300 miles along the eastern seaboard from north to south, proved to be a treasure house, providing abundant food, fuel, and a rich source of raw materials for houses, furniture, ships, and profitable cargoes for export.

The first permanent English settlement in America was a trading post founded in 1607 at Jamestown, in the Old Dominion of Virginia. This region was soon to develop a flourishing economy from its tobacco crop, ***which*** found a ***ready*** market in England. By 1620, when women were recruited in England to come to Virginia, marry, and make their homes, great plantations had already risen along the James River, and the population had increased to a thousand settlers.

1. The passage mainly discusses American

A. civilization B. exploration C. immigration D. agriculture

2. The word "Spanning" in line 3 is closest in meaning to

A. combining B. reaching C. uniting D. bridging

3. From the passage, it can be inferred that

A. most of the immigrants arrived in America in the 1600s

B. emigration to America became more and more popular

C. millions of English people emigrated to America.

D. the Spanish were the first to emigrate to America

4. The word "they" in line 8 refers to

A. Spanish colonists B. Mexican travelers

C. West Indian voyagers D. English immigrants

5. It can be inferred from the passage that English immigrants to America often

A. were half-starved on their sea voyages

B. died because the voyages were too long

C. traveled in ships which got lost on the voyages

D. were suffering from diseases when they started the voyages

6. The author refers to the forests as being "virgin" because

A. they were completely impenetrable

B. they had never been explored

C. they contained nothing but trees

D. they covered an enormous area

7. According to the passage, which of the following was welcoming to the exhausted immigrants?

A. The shoreline B. Vast woods

C. The eastern seaboard D. The settlement

8. The word "which" in line 18 refers to

A. region B. economy C. crop D. market

9. The word "ready" in line 18 could best be replaced by

A. waiting B. perfect C. chosen D. total

10. According to the passage, English women traveled to America to

A. become wealthy B. work on the plantations

C. be employed as housekeepers D. find a partner

Part IV: WRITING

Question 10: *Rewrite these sentences, beginning with the words or phrases given in such a way that they remain the same meaning as the original ones:*

1. When he was a student he had known great poverty.

→ As ....

2. It was foolish of her to stand in a queue.

→ She ....

3. Bill: Let me pay for myself.

Tom: Certainly not! I'll pay!

→ Tom insisted ....

4. He says, "Meet me at the station".

→ He says that ....

5. But for the fog, we would have reached the top.

→ If it ....

6. Both her sons work abroad, but they ring her up every week.

→ Her sons, both ....

7. No matter what kinds of change have been brought about, movies remain an important art form.

→ Whatever ....

8. "Evacuate the area!" ordered the superintendent.

→ The superintendent ordered ....

Question 11: *Foreign language instruction should begin in kindergarten. Discuss. (in about 200-250 words)*

ANSWER KEY

Part I: LISTENING COMPREHENSION

Question 1:

1.D 2.B 3.A 4.A

Question 2:

(1) situation (2) snowfalls (3) Gulf coast (4) area

Part II: VOCABULARY AND GRAMMAR

Question 3:

1.A	2.C	3.B	4.C
5.B	6.D	7.B	8.C

Question 4:

1.D	2.A	3.A	4.B
5.B	6.C	7.B	8.A

Question 5:

1. commercially 2. apologetic
3. solutions 4. similarities
5. startling 6. generated
7. illiterate 8. extra-curricular

Question 6:

1. with 2. from 3. about 4. of
5. beyond 6. in 7. by 8. into

Part III: READING COMPREHENSION

Question 7:

1 - G, 2 - F, 3 - B, 4 - H, 5 - D, 6 - C

Question 8:

(1) while / (when) (2) birth
(3) away (4) headed / (led / directed)
(5) until (6) inspired
(7) lectures / (speeches) (8) working
(9) subject (10) As / (Because / Since)
(11) therefore / consequently / subsequently
(12) without
(13) notes (14) resulted
(15) far / much / even / (being) (16) decided

Question 9:

1.C	2.D	3.B	4.D	5.A
6.B	7.A	8.C	9.A	10.D

Part IV: WRITING

Question 10:

1. As a student he had known great poverty.
2. She shouldn't have stood in a queue. / she stood in a queue, which was foolish. / she made a fool of herself standing in a queue.
3. Tom insisted on paying.
4. He says that we / they are to meet him at the station. / he is to be met at the station.
5. If it hadn't / had not been for the fog, we would have reached the top. / If it hadn't / had not been foggy, we would have reached the top.
6. Her sons, both of whom work abroad, ring her up every week. / Her sons, both working abroad, ring her up every week.
7. Whatever changes have been brought about, movies remain an important art form.
8. The superintendent ordered that everyone / everybody (should) evacuate / leave the area / the area (should) be evacuated.

ĐỀ THI HỌC SINH GIỎI TỈNH ĐẮC LẮC

Năm học 2010-2011

Thời gian: 180 phút

I. PHONETICS

Part 1: ***Choose the word whose syllable is stressed differently from the rest in each line. Circle A, B, C or D to indicate your answer.***

1. A. cooperative B. competitive
   C. appropriate D. representative
2. A. considerable B. multilateral
   C. international D. recognizable
3. A. proficiency B. misbehavior
   C. enthusiasm D. advertisement
4. A. disreputable B. methodology
   C. nationality D. anniversary
5. A. contemporary B. communicative
   C. administrative D. intermediate

Part 2: Choose the word whose underlined part is pronounced differently from that of the others. Circle A, B, C or D to indicate your answer.

6. A. requirements B. subject
C. levels D. secondary

7. A. specialize B. course C. assessment D. discovery

8. A. assumption B. question C. ambition D. education

9. A. naked B. wanted C. needed D. walked

10. A. camera B. certificate C. campus D. scholar

II. VOCABULARY AND GRAMMAR

Part 1: Choose the word or phrase which best completes each sentence. Circle A, B, C or D to indicate the correct answer.

11. Some teachers _____ their students rewrite their works if they are untidy.
A. tell B. let C. make D. get

12. After Jack _______ his job, he was unemployed for two years.
A. dropped B. cut C.broke D. lost

13. Unfornately I must have moved the camera, because the picture is rather _______.
A. vague B. confused C. scratched D. blurred

14. Do you know who _______ the electronic computer?
A. discovered B. invented C. founded D. realised

15. _____ that he passes all his exams first time, he'll be qualified in four years.
A. Considering B. Assuming C. Hoping D. Speculating

16. Our children should be educated and trained well enough to perform the _______ jobs of contemporary society.
A. safe B. diagnostic C. fiction D. high-tech

17. _______ how angry he was he would never resort to violence.
A. No matter B. No problem C. Although D. Because

18. We must make up our minds about _______ for our holidays this year.
A. what to go B. where to do C. what we do D. where to go

19. She is a friendly girl who gets _______ everyone she meets.
A. touch to B. on with C. well with D. into

20. We played the game _______ the rules
A. on account of B. ahead of
C. according to D. apart from

21. Family relationships later _____ a much greater significance on his life.
A. took on B. kept up C. built up D. took up

22. This is _______ the most difficult job I have ever tackled.
A. by rights B. by all means C. by far D. by the way

23. After leaving school, he _______ to earn a living as a doctor.
A. is trying B. tried
C. tries D. will have tried

24. _______ to get through to Jackie for days now. Either she's away or her phone's out of order.
A. I've been trying B. I had tried
C. I'm trying D. I tried

25. He said that the plane had already left and that I _______ arrived an hour earlier.
A. must have B. should have
C. had to D. was supposed to

26. I didn't see anyone but I felt as though I _______.
A. was being watched B. have been watched
C. be watched D. was watched

27. If I were you, I _______ regard their offer with considerable suspicion because it seems too good to be true.
A. would have B. will C. shall D. would

28. I could have changed my flight if _______ you were too busy to meet me at the airport.
A. I knew B. I know
C. I'd known D. I'd have known

29. He was arrested for trying to pass _______ notes at the bank.
A. camouflaged B. fake
C. counterfeit D. fraudulent

30. You _______ leave the table once you have finished your meal and politely excused yourself.
A. must B. needn't C. may D. mustn't

31. I had my sister take care _____ my children while I was _____ business.
A. with / for B. in / away C. for / in D. of / on

32. Computers have had a great effect _____ our lives since their appearance.
A. on B. at C. for D. to

33. *I cannot understand how you put _____ these depressing surroundings.*

A. forward B. out C. up with D. down

34. *Although we've been interviewing all day, we haven't _______ a suitable applicant.*

A. managed to find B. able to find

C. managed finding D. succeeded to find

35. *He was offered the job _______ his qualifications were poor.*

A. despite B. in spite of C. even though D. whereas

Part 2: ***The word in capital at the end of each of the following sentences can be used to form a related word that fits suitably in the blank space. Write your answers in the spaces provided below the passage.***

36. _______ is a very serious problem in many countries. EMPLOY

37. First _______ are extremely important in the interview process. IMPRESS

38. It is really quite _______ that we should have been at the same college without having met before. ORDINARY

39. She is one of the greatest _______ to appear in this theatre. PERFORM

40. Those books are necessary for your thesis. They are really _______. INFORM

41. He was not a particular good teacher, but his students loved him because he had such a lively _______. PERSON

42. They greeted each other with such _______ that we thought they must be brother and sister. FAMILIAR

43. Interviews are an imperfect method of choosing the best people for jobs, yet human _______ like to examine each other in this way. BE

44. This dictionary will_______ you to understand English words. ABLE

45. All the _______ of the flats upstairs are expected to move out before the end of this month. OCCUPY

Part 3: ***The passage below contains 10 errors (from 46 to 55). IDENTIFY and CORRECT them. Write your answers in the space provided in the column on the right. (0) has been done as an example.***

In the western customs shake hands is the customary form of greeting, but in China a nod of the head or slight bow is sufficient. Hugging and kissing when greeting are uncommon. Business cards are often exchanged and you should be printed in your own language and on Chinese. Also, it is more respectful to present your card or a gift or any other article using both hands. The Chinese are enthusiasm applauders. You may be greeted with group clapping, even by small child. When a person is applauded in this practice it is the custom for that person to return the applause by a "thank you". When walking in public places, direct eye look and staring is common in the larger cities, especially in those areas accustomed to foreign visitors. However, in smaller community, visitors may be the subject of much curiosity and therefore you may notice some stares. Generally speaking, the China are not a touch-oriented society, especially true for visitors. So, avoid touching or any prolonged form of body contact. Public displays of affection are very rare. On the other hands, you may note people of the same sex walking hand-in-hand, which is simply a gesture of friendship. Do not worry about a bit of pushing and shoving in stores or when groups boarding public buses or trains. In this case, apologies are neither offered or expected. The Chinese will stand much closer than Westerners.

Part 4: ***Choose the underlined part among A, B, C, or D that needs correcting. Circle A, B, C or D to indicate your answer.***

56. Do you (A) ever feel (B) that life is not being fair to you (C) because you cannot seem to get the job (D) where you want or that really suits you?

57. We all know (A) that we have to work (B) hardly to earn a living (C) ourselves (D) and support the family.

58. Higher general education (A) is based on theoretical (B) expertise and might be (C) contrasted with higher vocational education, which (D) concentrating on both practice and theory.

59. (A) The purpose of secondary education is (B) to give common knowledge and (C) to prepare for either higher education (D) and vocational education.

60. Many people are (A) afraid that in the future (B) there will be no space (C) leaving for human beings and they express the idea of robots (D) replacing human beings.

Part 5: ***Insert A, AN, THE or (zero article) where necessary; write your answers in the spaces provided below the passage.***

Although Edgar Allan Poe is recognized as (61) _______ originator of the mystery story genre and as (62) _______ master of the short story, literary critics and (63) _______ general public have debated (64) _______ extent of both his genius and his madness since his death in 1849. Poe rose from destitude beginnings as (65) _______ orphan to (66) _______ childhood of relative comfort when (67) _______ wealthy businessman took him in. As (68) _______ young man, however, he descended through poverty and mental illness to (69) _______ early death at (70) _______ age of forty. In his short career, he produced dozens of poems, stories, and critical essays that reflect his brilliant creative intellect.

III. READING COMPREHENSION

Part 1: ***Choose the word that best fits each of the blanks in the following passage. Circle A, B, C or D to indicate your answer.***

It is now extremely popular to take a gap year between school and university or university and work and to spend it travelling. There are plenty of reasons to recommend it - travel broadens the mind, you're (71) _______ young once, life isn't a rehearsal and so on. And if you don't do it, you may always regret that you didn't take the (72) _______. In the end, there's only one response: well, why not?

The idea may have its roots in the 18th century Grand tour once (73) _______ by the young, rich and noble, but it is the middle classes who have turned it (74) _______ something that 200,000 British youngsters do every year. (75) _______ has never been so easy and cheap, with more places open to tourists than ever. Also, the gap year is now (76) _______ by many employers and universities.

The States, the Far East and Australia were among the original (77) _______ and although these remain in the top five, young explorers are now going even further. The most far-flung corners of the world are (78) _______ in popularity year by year. About $700 will buy a student ticket (79) _______ for six months that will take you from London to Calcutta, Singapore, Bangkok, Perth, Sydney, Auckland, Fiji, Tahiti, Los Angeles and (80) _______ again.

71.	A. merely	B. only	C. slightly	D. simply
72.	A. occasion	B. moment	C. chance	D. luck
73.	A. undertaken	B. gone	C. travel	D. given
74.	A. up	B. out	C. over	D. into
75.	A. Voyage	B. Travel	C. Excursion	D. Tour
76.	A. received	B. stood	C. accepted	D. admitted
77.	A. destinations	B. endings	C. landings	D. terminals
78.	A. spreading	B. expanding	C. enlarging	D. growing
79.	A. genuine	B. valid	C. effective	D. legal
80.	A. arrive	B. here	C. back	D. return

Part 2: ***Read the passage below and put the following sentences in the right order to make an appropriate summary based on the passage. Write the letter A, B, C, D, E in the spaces provided at the end of each sentence to show your answers.***

Starting Your Own business is not easy. It requires hard work and long hour. It requires personal sacrifice like time away from your family. But to many, it is worthwhile. They like being their own boss. They like following their own ideas. The most important part of starting a business is to have a plan.

The first step is to come up with a concept, a unique idea. Will you create a new product or service that helps people in a new way? Or will you copy other people, only do it better? Developing a concept helps you focus your energy and money in crucial areas of your business. The second step is to decide what role in the company you would be happiest doing. Do you like people? Or do you prefer working with numbers? Or perhaps you like working with the product? Remember, you will spend a lot of time doing this work. It is important to enjoy it as much as you can. The third step is to have a financial plan. You need to get loans for your business. You also need to know how long the money you have will last until your company has started running.

81. It is difficult to start your own business.
82. You have to decide what you want to do, and you also need a plan on how to budget your money.
83. It will also make your company efficient.
84. You must work a lot, and sometimes you cannot spend time with your family.
85. You need a plan to do this, and you need a good concept that will make your company interesting.

Part 3: ***Read the passage carefully. Then choose the item that best answers each of the questions below. Circle A, B, C, or D to indicate your choice.***

You will make the interview process easier for the employer if you prepare relevant information about yourself. Think about how you want to present your strengths, experiences, education, work style, skills, and goals. Be prepared to supplement all your answers with examples that support the statements you make. It is also a good idea to review your resume with a critical eye and identify areas that an employer might see as limitations or want further information. Think about how you can answer difficult questions accurately and positively, while keeping each answer brief.

An interview gives the employer a chance to get to know you. While you do want to market yourself to the employer, answer each question with an honest response.

Never say anything negative about past experiences, employers, or courses and professors. Always think of something positive; about an experience and talk about that. You should also be enthusiastic. If you are genuinely interested in the job, let the interviewer know that.

One of the best ways to show you are keen on a job is to demonstrate that you have researched the organization prior to the interview. You can also show interest by asking questions about the job, the organization, and its services and products. The best way to impress an employer is to ask questions that build upon your interview discussion. This shows you are interested and pay close attention to the interviewer. It is a good idea to prepare a few questions in advance, but an insightful comment based on your conversation can make an even stronger statement. At the end of an interview, it is appropriate for you to ask when you may expect to hear; from the employer.

86. The best way to make the employer know you are the best to choose is ______.

A. to let the interviewer know your true limitations.

B. to show your qualifications skillfully.

C. to be well prepared before the interview with specific skills.

D. to bring in mind good answers to the attentive questions.

87. The best way to impress an employer is ______.

A. to be polite and friendly.

B. pay close attention to the interviewer.

C. watch the employers' attitude.

D. look away while answering employers' questions.

88. Which is not included in the writer's advice?

A. You should supplement all your answers with examples that support the statements you make.

B. You should think about how you can answer difficult questions accurately and positively.

C. you should ask when you may expect to hear; from the employer.

D. You should telephone the interviewer for any information after the interview.

89. During your job interview, you should communicate ______ *with the interviewer.*

A. naturally B. dramatically C. anxiously D. dishonestly

Part 4: ***Read the following passage and fill the blank with ONE suitable word. Write your answers in the space provided below the passage.***

EMPLOYMENT IN JAPAN

In Japan, recruitment of new graduates and school leavers often begin in September or October every year. Japanese students flood to major cities hunting (90) ______ jobs. Dressed decently, they run from one interview to (91) ______, hoping to find good job opportunities.

Large companies in Japan tend to give (92) ______ for a lifetime. They select applicants with potential and train (93) ______ to become competent employees. Because of this system of training, employees seldom try to find new (94) ______ with new companies. Salaries are determined (95) ______ to educational background or initial field of employment.

The average (96) ______ of retirement is between 55 to 60. While most Westerners eagerly await the time when they (97) ______ in order to travel or to take up some hobbies, many Japanese simply cannot get (98) ______ to the idea of retirement, and they look for ways of constructively using their time. Many (99) ______ for new jobs, feeling that if they do not work they will be left out of the society.

IV. WRITING

Part 1: *Choose the sentence which has the closest meaning to the original one. Circle A, B, C, or D to indicate your choice.*

100. I did not come to your party due to the rain.

A. If it did not rained, I would come to your party.
B. It was the rain that prevented me from coming to your party.
C. Even though it rained, I came to your party.
D. Suppose it did not rain, I would come to your party.

101. They got success since they took my advice.

A. They took my advice, and failed.
B. If they did not take my advice, they would not get success.
C. But for taking my advice, they would not have got success.
D. My advice stopped them from getting success.

102. Unless you come on time, we will go without you.

A. Come on time or we will go without you.
B. Come on time, we will go without you.
C. Because of your punctuality, we will go without you.
D. Without your coming on time, we will go.

103. Thanks to her high grades at university, she is offered the position.

A. If she had not got high grades at university, she would not be offered the position.
B. It was her high grades at university which offer her the position.
C. If she had not got high grades at university, she would not have been offered the position.
D. Without her high grades at university, she is not offered the position.

104. I am very interested in the book you lent me last week.

A. The book is interesting enough for you to lend me last week.
B. It was the interesting book which you lent me last week.
C. The book which you lent me last week is too interesting to read.
D. The book that you lent me last week interests me a lot.

105. Can you account for your strange behavior?

A. Does your strange behavior make anybody surprised?
B. Can you please stop behaving strangely?
C. Can you give a good explanation for your strange behavior?'
D. Is your strange behavior only for me?

Part 2: *Complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first one. Using the word given in block letters, and this word MUST NOT be changed in any way.*

106. I made a lot of mistakes because I didn't concentrate. CONCENTRATED

→ If I .... have made so many mistakes.

107. I expect you don't want to revise any more for the exam. TIRED

→ I expect you .... for the exam.

108. Someone almost certainly broke the window on purpose. MUST

→ The window .... on purpose.

109. The woman with red hair may have caused it. WHOSE

→ It may .... was red.

110. Beck's doctor advised him not to watch so much TV. SAID

→ If I were .... to him.

Part 3: *Finish the second sentence in such a way that it means the same as the sentence before it.*

111. We are not living together any more because she went away to university.

→ We would still ....

112. We have decided that the work they do is unacceptable.

→ It has been ....

113. He continued to smoke even though we had advised him to quit.

→ Despite being told ....

114. "Why don't you ask the teacher for help?" Peter asked me.

→ Peter advised ....

115. Many people think Steve stole the money.

→ Steve is ....

ANSWER KEY

I. PHONETICS

Part 1: *Choose the word whose syllable is stressed differently from the rest in each line.*

1.D 2.A 3.B 4.A 5.D

Part 2: *Choose the word whose underlined part is pronounced differently from that of the others.*

6.C 7.A 8.B 9.D 10.B

II. VOCABULARY AND GRAMMAR

Part 1: *Choose the word or phrase which best completes each sentence.*

11.C 12.D 13.D 14.B 15.B

16.D	17.A	18.D	19.B	20.C
21.A	22.C	23.B	24.A	25.B
26.A	27.D	28.C	29.C	30.C
31.D	32.A	33.C	34.A	35.C

Part 2: ***The word in capital at the end of each of the following sentences can be used to form a related word that fits suitably in the blank space.***

36. unemployment 37. impressions 38. extraordinary
39. performers 40. informative 41. personality
42. familiarity 43. beings 44. enable
45. occupations

Part 3: ***The passage below contains 10 errors (from 46 to 55) IDENTIFY and CORRECT them.***

46. you - yours 47. on - in
48. enthusiasm - enthusiastic 49. child - children
50. common - uncommon 51. community - communities
52. China - Chinese 53. hands - hand
54. boarding - board 55. or - nor

Part 4: ***Choose the underlined part among A, B, C, or D that needs correcting.***

56.D 57.B 58.D 59.D 60.C

Part 5: ***Insert A, AN, THE or (zero article) where necessary; write your answers in the spaces provided below the passage.***

61. the 62.a 63. the64. the65. an
66. a 67. a 68. a 69. an 70. the

III. READING COMPREHENSION

Part 1: ***Choose the word that best fits each of the blanks in the following passage.***

71.B 72.C 73.A 74.D 75.B
76.C 77.A 78.D 79.B 80.C

Part 2: ***Read the passage below and put the following sentences in right order to make an appropriate summary based on the passage.***

81.A 82.E 83.D 84.B 85.C

Part 3: ***Read the passage carefully. Then choose the item that best answers each of the questions below.***

86.B 87.B 88.D 89.A

Part 4: ***Read the following passage and fill the blank with ONE suitable word. Write your answers in the space provided below the passage.***

90. for 91. another 92. employment 93. them
94. jobs 95. according 96. age 97. retire
98. used 99. look

IV. WRITING

Part 1: ***Choose the sentence which has the closest meaning to the original one.***

100.B 101.C 102.A 103.A 104. D 105. C

Part 2: ***Complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first one. Using the word given in block letters, and this word MUST NOT be changed in any way.***

106. had concentrated, I wouldn't
107. are tired of revising
108. must be kroken
109. have been caused by the women whose hair
110. you, I wouldn't watch so much TV.' Beck's doctor said

Part 3: ***Finish the second sentence in such a way that it means the same as the sentence before it.***

111. be living together if she hadn't gone (away) to university. /
112. decided that the work being done is unacceptable.
113. not to smoke, Barry continued to do.
114. me to ask the teacher for help.
115. thought to have stolen the money.

ĐỀ THI HỌC SINH GIỎI TP. ĐÀ NẴNG

Năm học 2009-2010

Thời gian: 180 phút

Section A: USE OF ENGLISH

I. Select the best option to complete each of the following sentences. Write your answers (A, B, C or D) in the box provided.

1. There is no reason to ______ his honesty; he is absolutely sincere.

A. search B. doubt C. inquire D. ask

2. His personal problems seem to have been _____ him from his work lately.

A. disrupting B. disturbing C. distracting D. dispersing

3. *Pick me up at 4 p.m. I _______ my bath by then.*

A. will have B. will be having

C. will have had D. must have had

4. *She said that she would be punctual for the opening speech, _______ she were late?*

A. but what if B. how about C. and what about D. so if

5. *What are the main _______ of this illness?*

A. traces B. emblems C. tokens D. symptoms

6. *We believe that these animals could be saved if our plan were _______.*

A. adopted B. taken up C. practised D. exploited

7. *Local people are concerned about pollution from _______ oil wells.*

A. maritime B. sea-going C. off-shore D. coast line

8. *The topic _______ at yesterday's meeting was of great importance.*

A. to be discussed B. to have been discussed

C. discussed D. having been discussed

9. *Evidence came up _______ specific speech sounds are recognized by babies as young as 6 months old.*

A. what B. when C. which D. that

10. *There have been protests from animal rights group about _______ on animals.*

A. experience B. experiments C. expiration D. trials

11. *She couldn't perform well once she was _______.*

A. under pressure B. out of mind

C. in the mood D. over the moon

12. *All the sales people I met always try to ___ buying their products.*

A. persuade me for B. force me to

C. talk me into D. help me with

13. *He confessed _______ being somewhat nervous about having to speak in front of a large crowd.*

A. about B. to C. for D. with

14. *In a money-oriented society, the average individual cares little about solving _______ problem.*

A. any other B. any other's

C. anyone else's D. anyone's else

15. *Would you please leave us details of your address _______ forwarding any of your mail to come?*

A. for the purpose of B. as a consequence of

C. for the sake of D. by means of

16. *The woman they finally choose was much older than the other _______ for the job.*

A. informants B. participants C. applicants D. consultants

17. *He can't find money for life necessities, _______ such luxuries as wine and tobacco.*

A. leave alone B. buy alone

C. mention alone D. let alone

18. *Cigarette smoking has been ____ breast as well as lung cancer.*

A. concerned to B. originated from

C. caused by D. associated with

19. *The general is always _______ about his past campaigns.*

A. boasting B. praising

C. complimenting D. congratulating

20. *_______ of the Chairman, the Executive Director will be responsible for chairing the meeting.*

A. For the absence B. On the absence

C. In the absence D. To the absence

II. Use the right form of the word given in bold to complete each of the following sentences. Write your answers in the box provided.

1. Jenny has sent me a very _______ letter explaining why she didn't do what she promised. **APOLOGY**
2. The _____ of this document is wrong! There's no page 13. **PAGE**
3. For the sake of convenience, please do not _______ the Internet after use. **CONNECT**
4. In delivery of goods, several kinds of soft materials are now used to avoid _______ of glassware. **BREAK**
5. The general director was blamed for his _______ of the company's business. **HANDLE**
6. You must realize that such _______ can not be tolerated. **OBEY**
7. It's essential that the application forms be sent back before the _______. **LINE**
8. His work brought him fame, but little _______ reward. **MONEY**

9. Scientists are beginning to believe that the ______ of the planets in this century is not impossible. **COLONY**

10. It is dangerous for an ______ driver to drive a car in the center of Paris during the mid-day rush. **EXPERIENCE**

III. Identify the underlined word (or combination of words) that is not correct in each of the following sentences. Write your answers (A, B, C or D) in the box provided.

1. If you have (A) nothing else to do, will you please (B) accompany me (C) to go to that (D) fishing village?
2. Petrol prices (A) have raised so rapidly in (B) the past few months (C) that many people (D) have been forced to use the public transport.
3. He (A) failed his examination, (B) which proves that he (C) wasn't working (D) enough hard.
4. Privatization (A) is thought (B) to be beneficial (C) because it promotes (D) health competition.
5. The law breaker was (A) let off with a fine (B) in stead of (C) being sent (D) to prison.

Section B: READING COMPREHENSION

I. Read the passage and choose the best word or combination of words to fill in each blank. Write your answers (A, B, C or D) in the box provided.

TRAFFIC IN OUR CITIES

The volume of traffic in many cities in the world today continues to expand. This causes many problems, including serious air pollution, lengthy delays, and the greater risk (1) ________ accidents. Clearly, something must be done, but it is difficult to (2) ________ people to change their habits and leave their cars at home.

One possible (3) ________ is to make it more expensive for people to use their cars by (4) ________ charges for parking and bringing in tougher fines for anyone who (5) ________ the law. In addition, drivers could be required to pay for using particular routes at different times of the day. This system, (6) ________ as "road pricing", is already being introduced in a number of cities, using a special electronic card (7) ____ to windscreen of the car.

Another way of dealing with the problem is to provide cheap parking on the (8) ________ of the city, and strictly control the number of

vehicles allowed in to the centre. Drivers and their passengers then use a special bus service for the (9) ________ stage of their journey.

Of course, the most important thing is to provide good public transport. However, to get people to give up the comfort of their cars, public transport must be felt to be reliable, convenient and comfortable, with fares (10) ________ at an acceptable level.

1.	A. of	B. for	C. about	D. by
2.	A. make	B. arrange	C. suggest	D. persuade
3.	A. approach	B. manner	C. custom	D. style
4.	A. enlarging	B. increasing	C. growing	D. developing
5.	A. crosses	B. refuses	C. breaks	D. cracks
6.	A. named	B. seen	C. called	D. known
7.	A. fixed	B. joined	C. built	D. placed
8.	A. outskirts	B. border	C. outside	D. limit
9.	A. late	B. end	C. complete	D. final
10.	A. taken	B. kept	C. given	D. stood

II. Read the passage and do the exercises that follow. Write your answers (A, B, C or D) in the box provided.

WOMEN MANAGE BETTER

The days when only men would hold management positions are over. More and more women are moving into top jobs in the USA. Despite a slowing economy, the number of women in management has risen to 16% in 1995, when it used to be less than 9%. One result of this tendency is that women are now more accepted in these roles, and it has also been found that women in management ease tension and gender conflict in the workplace.

A comprehensive nation-wide study of executive performance accidentally found that women scored higher in almost all areas of performance evaluation, while compiling a large-scale analysis of 425 high-level managers. Areas where women are particularly effective are in supporting their staff, and sharing information. They tend to work harder behind the scenes, while men prefer the glamorous, more aggressive side of management. The masculine approach is more suited to the traditional style of business, where the boss would work alone and simply dictate orders to his staff. Now, in the global information age, teamwork and partnering are increasingly important, and these are exactly the areas where women excel.

Although the number of women in middle management is on the increase, there are still few women running large companies. It may be that the same qualities that make women more effective as managers are also holding them back. Most women get stuck in jobs which involve human resources or public relations, as their people skills make them highly suitable for this type of work. However, these posts rarely lead to the top. Ambitious women are frustrated by this, and many left to start their own companies. Another reason why women are overlooked for promotion is that men are seen as more dynamic and competitive. Women tend to work for the good of the company as a whole, while men are looking out for themselves. Some bosses may interpret the feminine approach as showing a lack of vision. A woman will often adopt the strategy of making people think something is their idea, so that they will co-operate with her plan. Although this is an effective way of achieving an objective, the result is that she will lose credit for her creativity and innovation.

It is also surprising to learn that the greatest prejudice against female bosses comes from women themselves. In a recent Gallup poll, 70% of men said that they would be prepared to accept a female boss, compared to 66% of women. One possible for this is that of tradition. Since nearly all bosses used to be male, women feel more comfortable being supervised by a man than by another woman. Some women also feel that a male boss is less demanding, and feels more relaxed about being in a position of authority. Since women have to work harder to get to the top, they expect more of their staff when they get there.

In conclusion, although more and more women are rising to higher positions, there are still many deep-rooted prejudices and double standards that keep them from achieving the very top positions. Companies may say that they value interpersonal skills, but they still look for a leader who is decisive and a risk taker. These qualities are perceived as being mainly masculine. Although women have proved that they are capable of leading a company, it seems that they will not get the chance to do so until they are prepared to start their own businesses.

Select the best option to complete the statements.

1. Women are becoming more accepted because ______.

A. they are more like men nowadays

B. there are more of them than there used to be

C. there exists gender conflict among the staff

D. they are starting their own businesses

2. The areas where women managers are more effective are ______.

A. giving directions to staffs

B. fighting their way to the top

C. dealing with their male bosses

D. talking to people and helping them

3. Women are often overlooked for the top jobs because ______.

A. they do not take credit for their own ideas

B. other women do not like working for them

C. they cannot make big decisions

D. they leave to start their own businesses.

4. Many women prefer a male boss because ______.

A. male bosses work harder

B. men are more competitive

C. female bosses are less demanding

D. it is more usual to work for a man

Write T if the statement is true according to the passage; F if the statement is not true, and NG if the information is not given in the passage.

5. Women managers make the place of work less stressful.
6. Working with other people has become more important in modern business.
7. Businesses owned by women are more successful than those owned by men.
8. Most women work for their own promotion, not for the good of the company.
9. More men than women work for female bosses.
10. Companies may not tell the truth about the qualities they look for in a manger.

III. Read the passage and fill in each blank with ONE suitable word. Write your answers in the box provided.

ACADEMIC OVERDRIVE

Student life is becoming increasingly difficult. Not only are students expected to perform and compete within the class, but also to (1) ______ time and energy to extra-curricular activities as well as struggle with an increasing load of homework. The push to get into the top universities has caused many overachieving students to (2) ______ on heavier workloads and more challenging classes.

This push, however, doesn't end once students reach (3) ________. In fact, when they reach the top places they have worked so hard to get into, many students are forced to work even harder than they did in high school. Once in the top universities, the (4) ________ is on to secure a place in the top graduate school. But it doesn't end there. Once students have graduated with the best results, they find that they must continue to overextend themselves in order to secure the top (5) ________ in their particular field. Such is the emphasis on academic success.

There are many who claim that this entire system is wrong because it puts too much (6) ________ on measuring achievement and not enough on true learning. This in turn has inevitable (7) ________ on the students themselves. In such a high-pressure learning environment, those that find the pressure overwhelming have nowhere to turn. In an academic world (8) ________ only by academic success, many students begin to feel a low sense of worth, yet they fear to turn to anyone for help as this would be perceived as a signal of failure, an (9) ________ to cope with that which other students appear to have no problem. This can be particularly hard for foreign students as they find themselves isolated (10) ________ familiar cultural or family ties in their new environment and thus they concentrate solely on their work.

Perhaps the main thing to remember is that although it is important to study hard, school life should also be fun.

Section C: WRITING

I. Finish each sentence in such a way that it means exactly the same as the one printed before it.

1. *You can use it as long as you like, and it will not wear out.*
→ No matter ....
2. *John didn't celebrate a party until he received the offer of promotion in writing.*
→ It was ....
3. *Please check for damage before signing the delivery note.*
→ Do not ....
4. *I write to Alice almost every day.*
→ Hardly ....
5. *All books have something to teach you.*
→ Every ....

II. For each of the sentences, write a new sentence as similar as possible in meaning to the original sentence, using the word given in CAPITALS. This word must not be altered in any way.

1. *What astounds me is that he paid the money before having a look at the goods.* ***IT***
→ I find .... before he paid for them.
2. *As my roommate continues to give me a lift to work, I shan't learn to drive.* ***STOP***
→ Were ...., I would learn to drive.
3. *"I'm sorry, I know nothing about computer programming," said the interviewee.* ***HAVING***
The interviewee admitted to .... computer programming.
4. *Please do not disturb the contestants under any circumstances.* ***ACCOUNT***
→ On ....to be disturbed.
5. *... I was just about to leave the office when the phone started ringing.* ***POINT***
→ I was .... when the phone started ringing.

III. Today, in addition to being a home-maker, many women pursue a career outside the home. How can they achieve this? Write a paragraph of about 150 words expressing your opinion.

ANSWER KEY

Section A: USE OF ENGLISH

I. Select the best option to complete each of the following sentences. Write your answers (A, B, C or D) in the box provided.

1.B	2.C	3.C	4.A	5.D
6.A	7.C	8.C	9.D	10.B
11.A	12.C	13.B	14.C	15.A
16.C	17.D	18.D	19.A	20.C

II. Use the right form of the word given in bold to complete each of the following sentences. Write your answers in the box provided.

1. apologetic	2. pagination	3. disconnect
4. breakages	5. mishandling	6. disobedience
7. deadline	8. monetary	
9. colonization	10. inexperienced	

III. Identify the underlined word (or combination of words) that is not correct in each of the following sentences. Write your answers (A, B, C or D) in the box provided.

1.C	2.A	3.D	4.D	5.B

Section B: READING COMPREHENSION

I. Read the passage and choose the best word or combination of words to fill in each blank. Write your answers (A, B, C or D) in the box provided.

1.A	2.D	3.A	4.B	5.C
6.D	7.A	8.A	9.D	10.B

II. Read the passage and do the exercises that follow. Write your answers (A, B, C or D) in the box provided.

1.B	2.D	3.A	4.D	5.T
6.T	7.NG	8.F	9.NG	10.T

III. Read the passage and fill in each blank with ONE suitable word. Write your answers in the box provided.

1. devote	2. take	3. university	4. pressure
5. jobs	6. emphasis	7. effects	8. measured
9. inability	10. without		

Section C: WRITING

I. Finish each sentence in such a way that it means exactly the same as the one printed before it.

1. No matter how long you use it, it will not wear out.
2. It was not until John received the offer of promotion in writing that he celebrated a party.
3. Do not sign the delivery note without checking for damage.
4. Hardly does a day pass without my writing to him.
5. Every book has something to teach you.

II. For each of the sentences, write a new sentence as similar as possible in meaning to the original sentence, using the word given in CAPITALS. This word must not be altered in any way.

1. I find *it astonishing* that he didn't (want to) have a look at the goods before he paid for them.
2. Were *my roommate to stop* giving me a lift to work, I would learn to drive.
3. The interviewee admitted to *having no* knowledge of computer programming.
4. On *no account* are the contestants to be disturbed.
5. I was *on the point* of leaving the office when the phone started ringing.

ĐỀ THI HỌC SINH GIỎI TỈNH QUẢNG BÌNH

Năm học 2010-2011

Thời gian: 180 phút

SECTION ONE: LISTENING

Part 1. Listen to the recording and write down the essential details of what you have heard. You will hear the recording twice.

1. People in American cities have depended on farmers in rural areas to grow _______ and vegetables.
2. Sean Conroe and Amber Banks wanted to start a farm in the _______ of Seattle, Washington.
3. "So we see unused _______ as a great place to grow food that will make it more accessible for people."
4. Sean Conroe created a website to get volunteers and _______.
5. Twenty volunteers worked for six weekends to turn the grassy _______ into a farm.
6. "We have spinach, onions, radish, lettuce and chard that's all ready to be harvested right now." There are also carrots, green _______, peas, beans and turnips.
7. Bridget Barni does not have much gardening _______.
8. One of the _______ of the urban farm is to show city people the joys of growing food.
9. Seattle has declared two thousand ten "The Year of _______ Agriculture."
10. The City Council is now considering changing those _______.

Part 2. Listen to the recording and choose the best answer for each question (A, B, C or D) You will hear the recording twice.

11. How long is Jelena visiting the United States?

A. 5 months B. 9 months C. 59 weeks D. 9 weeks

12. What can we find when we visit the Smithsonian museums?

A. old buildings B. only dinosaur bones
C. only the Hope diamond D. everything

13. Which is the country's oldest museum?

A. Smithsonian B. James Polk
C. South Carolina D. Charleston

14. *What is the cup used by the first president made of?*

A. gold B. silver C. copper D. glass

15. *How many museums are there in the United States?*

A. 17,500 B. 70,500 C. 7,900 D. 70,900

SECTION TWO: PHONETICS

Part 1. Pick up the word whose underlined part is pronounced differently from the others in each group.

16.A. food B. flood C. foot D. roof

17.A. stopped B. watched C. washed D. wanted

18.A. picture B. future C. return D. question

Part 2. Choose the word whose main stress is placed differently from the others.

19.A. significant B. fashionable C. convenient D. traditional

20.A. settle B. protect C. relate D. compose

SECTION THREE: GRAMMAR AND VOCABULARY

Part 1. Choose the word or phrase which best completes each sentence.

21. *"What do you think of his presence here?" – "The longer he stays, _______ I dislike him."*

A. the most B. the very more
C. much more D. the more

22. *"Mum, I've got 600 on the TOEFL test." – "_______".*

A. Good way B. You are right
C. Oh, hard luck D. Good job

23. *The dentist told me _______ more careful when I brush my teeth.*

A. being B. to be C. be D. have been

24. *The little girl wouldn't go into the sea _______ her father went too.*

A. except B. but C. also D. unless

25. *"Have you read his new book?" – "Yes, it's _______ interesting than his first four books"*

A. the most B. very much C. much more D. the more

26. *When the electricity failed, he _______ a match to find the candles.*

A. rubbed B. scratched C. struck D. started

27. *Comets are rarely bright enough to be seen with _______.*

A. nake eye B. the nake eye
C. naked eye D. the naked eye

28. *"The fund-raising concert was a success" – "Yes. Mr. Smith gave 100.000 dongs and _______".*

A. so did I B. I did so
C. I did give too D. I also did give

29. *"What's your proposal?" – "I propose that the meeting _______".*

A. is postponing B. be postponed
C. to be postponed D. postpones

30. *Mr. and Mrs. Browns are always _______ with each other.*

A. annoying B. arguing C. discussing D. shouting

31. *"Did you finish the test?" – "Yes, but I _______ better if I had had more time".*

A. could do B. could have done
C. should do D. should be doing

32. *"Who is the new teacher?" – "He's the man _______ to Ms. Mai now."*

A. which is talking B. that talks
C. talk D. talking

33. *Fortunately the machine was not _______ when it caught in fire.*

A. in use B. in progress C. in order D. in ruins

34. *Having _______ the table, Ms. Robert called the family for dinner.*

A. laid B. spread C. ordered D. completed

35. *Charles Dickens devoted most of his time _______ novels.*

A. to having written B. to write
C. to writing D. to have written

Part 2. Fill in each of the blanks with ONE suitable preposition.

36. We are very grateful _______ our teacher.

37. Our country is rich _______ natural resources.

38. He is sad _______ his son's laziness.

39. Are you acquainted _______ this man?

40. Parents are responsible _______ educating their children.

Part 3. Put the verbs given in brackets into the appropriate tenses or forms.

41. Sorry I don't mean (*step*) _______ on your foot.

42. His greatest ambition is (*choose*) _______ to take part in the Olympics.

43. If Linda hadn't stayed up late last night, she (*not be*) _______ tired now.

44. "How about your holiday?" – "It was all right, but I'd rather (*go*) _______ to Moscow."

45. It's essential that she (*arrive*) _______ before 6 o'clock.

Part 4. Supply the correct forms of the words in brackets.

46. Thuy Linh is a _______ artist. (**PROMISE**)

47. How much does _______ of this club cost? (**MEMBER**)

48. Will you please give us some _______ explanation? (**FAR**)

49. She has spent many _____ nights examining the question. (**SLEEP**)

50. These shoes look quite smart, but they are terribly _____ (**COMFORT**)

51. I had only a day to visit all the tourist _______. (**ATTRACT**)

52. You can not imagine how _______ the area was damaged by the flood. (**SERIOUS**)

53. A man was being questioned in connection with his girl friend's _______ (**APPEAR**)

54. _______ year is the time it takes for the earth to go round the sun, just over 365 days. (**SUN**)

55. I stayed with them during my holiday last year and their _______ made me feel like at home. (**FRIEND**)

SECTION FOUR: READING COMPREHENSION

Part 1. Read the text below and think of the word which best fits each space. Use only one word in each space.

Millions of Americans including college students, businessmen, workers and especially retired people are now living on wheels. Their mobile homes are trailers which are ingeniously made with the (56) _______ conveniences as those in fixed houses. These trailers also have large living rooms, bedrooms, kitchens, heating units and have air (57) _______. Besides, they are supplied (58) _______ running water, electricity and telephone. Many of them are expandable. When they are ready (59) _______ towing, their sides are pushed in towards the others, thus making them narrow enough to fit the highways. When they are parked, they can be opened wide again to make more floor (60) _______. They are moved by tow trucks to mobile home parks (61) _______ there are also clubhouses, swimming pools, restaurants, markets and even beauty (62) _______ as in small towns.

There are about 18,000 mobile-home parks in the United States. The people living in these parks called (63) _________ "park dwellers". Park dwellers can move at will from one park to another, but most of them are loyal to their communications. They all enjoy the freedom and neighbourhood of their new life.

Mobile-home living is economical (64) _______ the purchase of trailers can be paid by installments. It is regarded as a permanent American (65) _______ of life.

Part 2. Read the passage then choose the best option for each blank.

Singapore is an island city of about three million people. It's a beautiful city with lots of parks and open spaces. It's also a very (66) _______ city.

Most of the people (67) _______ in high-rise flats in different parts of the island. The business district is very modern with (68) _______ of high new office buildings. Singapore also has some nice older sections. In Chinatown, there (69) _______ rows of old shop houses. The government buildings in Singapore are very beautiful and date from the colonial days.

Singapore is famous (70) _______ its shops and restaurants. There are many good shopping centers. Most of the goods are duty free. Singapore's restaurants sell Chinese, Indian, Malay and European food, and the prices are quite reasonable.

66.	A. large	B. dirty	C. small	D. clean
67.	A. live	B. lives	C. are living	D. lived
68.	A. lot	B. lots	C. many	D. much
69.	A. is	B. will be	C. were	D. are
70.	A. in	B. on	C. at	D. for

Part 3. Read the passage then choose the best answer to each sentence.

Statistics regarding cigarette smoking are anything but encouraging. The Federal Trade commission recently announced that in 1980 Americans purchased 628,2 billion cigarettes, an appallingly greater number than ever before. The average containing was less than 15 milligrams of tar. In 1968, the average tar content was 22 milligrams.

Despite the fact that every cigarette pack has the printed warning from the Surgeon General, those who still smoke are smoking more heavily. Many people have forsworn smoking in fear of lung cancer. The American Cancer Society reports that death rates from lung cancer have escalated, whereas those for other major cancers have levelled off or declined.

Last year 111,000 Americans died of lung cancer, while it is estimated that 117,000 will succumb this year. Lung cancer heads the list in killing 35 percent of males who die from cancer. Lung cancer accounts for 17 percent of women's cancer deaths. An estimated 440,000 deaths from cancer will occur this year, 9,000 more than the previous year. Lung cancer accounts for two thirds of the increase. Although many cancer patients have survived the disease, the prognosis for lung cancer patients is most disheartening. Ninety one percent of all diagnosed cases of lung cancer do not survive.

71. You may infer that low-tar cigarettes _______.

A. reduce the dangers of smoking.

B. appeal to a majority of smoking.

C. cause lung cancer.

D. have the Surgeon General's approval.

72. Statistics show average smokers smoke _______.

A. less than they did in the past.

B. more than they did in the past.

C. the same as they did in the past.

D. none of the above.

73. It is predicted that the number of deaths from lung cancer this year will be _______.

A. reduced from the number last year.

B. the same as the number last year.

C. 9,000 more than last year.

D. 111,000.

74. The percentage of women's lung cancer deaths is _______.

A. equal to that of men's lung cancer deaths.

B. rising annually.

C. about half the percentage of men's lung cancer deaths.

D. an indication that women are not susceptible to lung cancer.

75. You many infer from the passage that lung cancer _______.

A. can be treated effectively.

B. is always related to smoking.

C. will cause cigarettes to be taken off the market.

D. currently has no infallible cure.

SECTION FIVE: WRITING

Part 1. Finish each of the following sentences in such a way that it means exactly the same as the sentence printed before it.

76. People say that he has been all over the world.

→ He is ....

77. "How old is your little boy?" said the nurse to Mrs. Bindley.

→ The nurse asked Mrs. Bindley ....

78. I'm sure it wasn't Mrs. Elton you saw because she's in Bristol.

→ It can't ....

79. I didn't arrive in time to see her.

→ I wasn't ....

80. I haven't eaten this kind of food before.

→ This is the first time ....

81. He didn't remember about the gun until he got home.

→ Not until ....

82. His second attempt on the world record was successful.

→ He broke ....

83. The girl is very friendly. She lived next door to us.

→ The girl ....

84. It is not a habit of mine to sleep in the afternoon.

→ I'm not ....

85. I can't cook and John can't, either.

→ Neither ....

Part 2. In each of the following sentences, four words or phrases have been underlined. Choose the one word or phrase (A, B, C or D) that would not be appropriate and correct it.

86. (A) <u>The milk</u> of (B) <u>both goats</u> and cows (C) <u>can be</u> used (D) <u>to do</u> dairy products.

87. I was (A) <u>such nervous</u> that I (B) <u>didn't think</u> I (C) <u>would</u> pass (D) <u>the exam</u>.

88. We (A) <u>moved</u> to the front row (B) <u>so as</u> we (C) <u>could</u> hear and see (D) <u>better</u>.

89. She (A) <u>asked why</u> (B) <u>did Peter look</u> so (C) <u>embarrassed</u> when he (D) <u>saw</u> Carole.

90. Stuart stopped (A) writing his letter (B) because he had to (C) leave (D) to the hospital.

Part 3. Essay writing

Some people say that the Internet provides people with a lot of valuable information. Others think access to so much information creates problems. Which view do you agree with? Use specific reasons and examples to support your opinion. Write about 200 words to express your ideas.

ANSWER KEY

SECTION ONE: LISTENING

Part 1. Listen to the recording and write down the essential details of what you have heard. You will hear the recording twice.

1. fruits	2. middle	3. space	4. donations
5. land	6. onions	7. experience	8. goals
9. Urban	10. laws		

Part 2. Listen to the recording and choose the best answer for each question (A, B, C or D) You will hear the recording twice.

11.A	12.D	13.D	14.B	15.A

SECTION TWO: PHONETICS

16.B	17.D	18.C	19.B	20.A

SECTION THREE: GRAMMAR AND VOCABULARY

Part 1. Choose the word or phrase which best completes each sentence.

21.D	22.D	23.B	24.D	25.C
26.C	27.D	28.A	29.B	30.B
31.B	32.D	33.A	34.A	35.C

Part 2. Fill in each of the blanks with ONE suitable preposition.

36. to	37. in	38. about	39. with	40. for

Part 3. Put the verbs given in brackets into the appropriate tenses or forms.

41. to step	42. to be chosen	43. would not be
44. have gone	45. (should) arrive	

Part 4. Supply the correct forms of the words in brackets.

46. promising	47. membership	48. further
49. sleepless	50. uncomfortable	51. attractions
52. seriously	53. disappearance	54. Solar
55. friendliness		

SECTION FOUR: READING COMPREHENSION

Part 1. Read the text below and think of the word which best fits each space. Use only one word in each space.

56. same	57. conditioners / conditioning
58. with	59. for
60. space	61. where
62. shops / salons	63. themselves
64. because / as	65. way

Part 2. Read the passage then choose the best option for each blank.

66.D	67.A	68.B	69.D	70.D

Part 3. Read the passage then choose the best answer to each sentence.

71.C	72.B	73.C	74.C	75.D

SECTION FIVE: WRITING

Part 1. Finish each of the following sentences in such a way that it means exactly the same as the sentence printed before it.

76. He is said to have been all over the world.

77. The nurse asked Mrs. Bingley how old her little boy was / what her little boy's age was.

78. It can't have been Mrs. Elton you saw because she's in Bristol.

79. I wasn't early enough to see her.

80. This is the first time I have eaten this kind of food.

81. Not until he got home did he remember about the gun.

82. He broke the world record on / at his second attempt.

83. The girl who lived next door to us is very friendly.

84. I'm not used to / accustomed to sleeping in the afternoon.

85. Neither John nor I can cook.

Part 2. In each of the following sentences, four words or phrases have been underlined. Choose the one word or phrase (A, B, C or D) that would not be appropriate and correct it.

86. D to do → *to make*

87. A such nervous → *so nervous*

88. B so as → *so that*

89. B did Peter look → *Peter looked*

90. D to the → *for the*

ĐỀ THI HỌC SINH GIỎI TỈNH NGHỆ AN

Năm học 2010-2011

Thời gian: 180 phút

I. LEXICO-GRAMMAR

Part 1: Choose the word or phrase that best completes each sentence. Write your answer (A, B, C, or D).

1. Sheila will inherit everything _______ her uncle's death.

A. on account of B. in spite of

C. in the event of D. in place of

2. His poor handling of the business _______ on negligence.

A. neared B. edged C. approached D. bordered

3. Down _______ for three days.

A. the rain poured B. poured the rain

C. did the rain pour D. do the rain poor

4. Can I _______ your brains for a moment? I can't do this crossword by myself.

A. have B. pick C. mind D. use

5. The job wasn't giving the _______ of the experience he wanted.

A. width B. depth C. length D. breadth

6. I suppose I could _______ advertising.

A. catch on B. get out of C. go in for D. work out

7. The storm ripped our tent to _______.

A. slices B. shreds C. strips D. specks

8. She travelled the world in _______ of her dreams.

A. pursuit B. finding C. chase D. trail

9. The agency is _______ and not run for profit.

A. charitable B. donated C. voluntary D. free

10. Mike, _______, will you switch off that television!

A. once and for all B. now and then

C. over and above D. from time to time

Part 2: Write the correct FORM of each bracketed word in the numbered space provided in the column on the right.

11. The (PLACE) _______ of natural resources is becoming inadequate for the support of increasing population.

12. The grammar section provides coverage of all the most (PROBLEM) _______ areas.

13. He has recorded the (NARRATE) _______ for the production.

14. In this profession, women (NUMBER) _______ men by two to one.

15. An (LAY) _______ showing population can be placed on top of the map.

16. The shells are so hard and they are virtually (DESTROY) _______.

17. We should arrive two days early in order to (CLIMATE) _______.

18. These changes are likely to (POOR) _______ single-parent families even further.

19. I'm afraid the hospital is desperately (STAFF) _______ at the moment.

20. This book will challenge your (CONCEPT) _______ about rural life.

Part 3: The passage below contains 10 mistakes. Underline the mistakes and correct them in the space provided in the column on the right. (0) has been done as an example.

<u>Human</u> and primates, the family of apes, gorillas, 0. *Humans*
and chimpanzees, among others, divide many common traits.
While primates are deemed the most intelligent of animals, 21. _______
most researchers believed they lack the capacity to produce
language. However, a research project in the 1970s at University
of Georgia showed promise that chimpanzees have the ability 22. _______
to learn a certain language, just as human children do. 23. _______
The project used several chimpanzees as test subjects in which 24. _______
Lana, a female chimp was the study focus. 25. _______
Though the primates lack the vocal constructions to 26. _______
make human speech patterns, the researchers created a 27. _______
language called Yerkish, using lexigram made up of symbols 28. _______
that represent sounds and words. 125 symbols were placed on a 29. _______
keyboard, which Lana was taught how to use the board to
communicate with the researchers. She successfully
expressed her thoughts by pressing different keys in succession. 30. _______
In some cases, she used up to seven at times.

Part 4: Supply the correct form of the VERB in brackets to complete the passage.

I don't normally go to the cinema. Not because I don't like it but because it's just a habit I (31. never GET) _______ into. However, on

this occasion I (32. DECIDE) _______ to go because my friends (33. constantly GO) _______ on about this film all week and eventually wore me down. It was starring some ephemeral Hollywood actor whom I had vaguely heard of but couldn't put a face to. We got to the cinema early to find people (34. already WAIT) _______ outside, which suggested that my friends weren't the only ones who thought it was worth seeing although I could still think of several other things I would rather having been doing at that moment. In the end, the film (35. TURN) _______ out to be not half as bad as expected, though I (36. PREFER) _______ something with a bit more action. The plot centred on two men who were planning to carry out some immensely complicated robbery, though what they (37. completely FAIL) _______ to realize was that all the time their plans (38. closely MONITOR) _______ by the police. Somewhat unpredictably, however, they got away with it because they (39. CHANGE) _______ their plans at the last minute. It was okay but I (40. not THINK) _______ of going again.

Part 5: Fill each gap in the following sentences with one of the prepositions or particles in the box. Use each word only ONCE and write your answer in the numbered box. (Please note that the given words outnumber the gaps.)

by	through	with	for	in	out
up	into	off	across	down	beyond

41. He likes to show _______ how well he speaks French.
42. They were sad because the plan fell _______ at the last minutes.
43. Ben is a true adventurer. He has climbed this country's highest mountain, canoed _______ the continent, and hiked through the Amazon jungle.
44. She wrote the book _____ collaboration with one of her students.
45. You'd better write _______ the appointment in your agenda, or you'll probably forget.
46. Mary has always looked _______ to her uncle, who is a very successful actor.
47. I do feel _______ you, honestly!
48. As I had put on weight, my dress was too tight so I had to let it _______ especially around the waist.
49. I'm sorry but Dr. Ho sees patients _______ appointments only.
50. He spoke _____ such assurance that we couldn't but believe him.

II. READING

Part 1: Read the following passage and decide which answer (A, B, C, or D) best fits each gap. Write your answer in the numbered box. (0) has been done as an example.

When faced (0) _______ some new and possible bewildering technology change, most people (51) _______ in one of two ways. They either recoil (52) _______ anything new, claiming that it is unnecessary, or too complicated or that it (53) _______ makes life less than human. Or they learn to adapt to the new invention and (54) _______ wonder how they could possibly have existed (55) _______ it. Take computers as example. For many of us, they still (56) _______ a threat to our freedom and give us a frightening (57) _______ of a future in which all decisions will be (58) _______ by machines. This may be because they seem (59) _______, and difficult to understand. Ask most people what you can use a home computer for, and you usually get vague answers about how 'they give you information'. In fact, even those of us who are (60) _______ with computer and use them in our daily work, have little idea of how they work. But it does not take long to learn how to operate a business programme, even if things occasionally go wrong for no apparent (61) _______. Presumably, much the same happened when telephone and television became widespread. What seems to alarm most people is the (62) _______ of technology change, (63) _______ than change itself. And the objections that are made to new technology may (64) _______ have a point to them, since change is not always an improvement. As we discover during power cuts, there is a lot to be said for the oil lamp, the coal fire, and forms of entertainment, such as books or board (65) _______, which don't have to be plugged into work.

0.	A. with	B. to	C. for	D. on
51.	A. react	B. treat	C. solve	D. perform
52.	A. of	B. out of	C. away from	D. from
53.	A. somewhere	B. someplace	C. someway	D. somewhat
54.	A. eventually	B. possibly	C. initially	D. naturally
55.	A. with	B. without	C. on	D. for
56.	A. show	B. meet	C. face	D. represent
57.	A. possibility	B. sense	C. idea	D. prospect
58.	A. invented	B. changed	C. taken	D. done
59.	A. unsteady	B. unsure	C. mysterious	D. obvious

60.A. accustomed		B. familiar	
C. used		D. commonplace	
61.A. reason	B. cue	C. excuse	D. cause
62.A. rate	B. swiftness	C. speed	D. tempo
63.A. more	B. less	C. rather	D. other
64.A. badly	B. better	C. worse	D. well
65.A. sports	B. games	C. plays	D. shows

Part 2: Read the following passage and answer the questions from 66 to 75 that follow.

THE HISTORY OF THE GUITAR

The word 'guitar' was brought into English as an adaptation of the Spanish word 'guitarra', which was, in turn, derived from the Greek 'kithara'. Tracing the roots of the word further back into linguistic history, it seems to have been a combination of the Indo-European stem 'guit-', meaning music, and the root '-tar', meaning chord or string. The root '-tar' is actually common to a number of languages, and can also be found in the word 'sitar', also a stringed musical instrument. Although the spelling and pronunciation differ between languages, these key elements have been present in most words for 'guitar' throughout history.

While the guitar may have gained most of its popularity as a musical instrument during the modern era, guitar-like instruments have been in existence in numerous cultures throughout the world for more than 5.000 years. The earliest instruments that the modern eye and ear would recognise as a 'normal' acoustic guitar date from about 500 years ago. Prior to this time, stringed instruments were in use throughout the world, but these early instruments are known primarily from visual depictions, not from the continued existence of music written for them. The majority of these depictions show simple stringed instruments, often lacking some of the parts that define a modern guitar. A number of these instruments have more in common with the lute than the guitar.

There is some uncertainty about the exact date of the earliest six-string guitar. The oldest one still in existence, which was made by Gaetano Vinaccia, is dated 1779. However, the authenticity of six-string guitars alleged to have been made prior to 1790 is often suspect, as many fakes have been discovered dating to this era. The early nineteenth century is generally accepted as the time period during which six-string guitars began taking on their modern shape and dimensions.

Thus for nearly two hundred years, luthiers, or guitar makers, have been producing versions of the modern acoustic guitar.

The first electric guitar was not developed until the early twentieth century. George Beauchamp received the first patent for an electric guitar in 1936, and Beauchamp went on to co-found Rickenbacker, originally known as the Electro String Instrument Company. Although Rickenbacker began producing electric guitars in the late 1930s, this brand received most of its fame in the 1960s, when John Lennon used a Rickenbacker guitar for the Beatles' debut performance on the Ed Sullivan show in 1964. George Harrison later bought a Rickenbacker guitar of his own, and the company later gave him one of their earliest 12-string electric guitars. Paul McCartney also used a Rickenbacker bass guitar for recording. The Beatles continued to use Rickenbacker guitars throughout their career, and made the instruments highly popular among other musicians of the era.

The Fender Musical Instruments Company and the Gibson Guitar Corporation were two other early electric guitar pioneers, both developing models in the early 1950s. Fender began with the Telecaster in 1950 and 1951, and the Fender Stratocaster debuted in 1954. Gibson began selling the Gibson Les Paul, based partially on assistance from jazz musician and guitar innovator Les Paul, in 1952. The majority of present day solid-body electric guitars are still based largely on these three early electric guitar designs.

Throughout the history of the guitar, an enormous number of individuals have made their mark on the way in which the instrument was built, played and perceived. Though some of these individuals are particularly well known, like the Beatles or Les Paul, the majority of these people are virtually invisible to most modern guitar fans. By looking at the entire history of the guitar, rather than just recent developments, largely confined to electric guitars, it is possible to see more of the contributions of earlier generations.

***Questions 66-70:* Complete the sentences. Choose *NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS* from the passage for each answer.**

66. Despite differences in ______, 'guit-'and'-tar' appear in the word for 'guitar' in many languages.
67. Instruments that we would call acoustic guitars have been made and played for approximately ______.

68. The _____ of acoustic guitars have not changed much in 200 years.

69. Les Paul, the well-known _______ guitarist, was involved in the development of the electric guitar.

70. Most _______ of the guitar know little about its rich history.

***Questions 71-75:* Complete the summary. Choose *NO MORE THAN TWO WORDS* from the passage for each answer.**

Instruments similar to the guitar have been played by musicians for over (71) _______ years. What we know about many of these instruments comes from (72) _______ rather than actual physical examples or music played on them. In some ways, these early stringed instruments were closer to (73) _______ than the guitar as we know it today. We do have examples of six-string guitars that are 200 years old. However, the (74) _______ of six-string guitars made by guitar makers who are also known as luthiers before the final decade of the eighteenth century is often open to question.

Although the electric guitar was invented in the 1930s, it took several decades for electric guitars to develop, with the company Rickenbacker playing a major part in this development. Most (75) ______ electric guitars in use today are similar in design to guitars produced by the Fender Musical Instruments Company and the Gibson Guitar Corporation in the 1950s.

Part 3: Some parts of the following passages have been removed. Read the passage and then choose from the list A-J given below the best phrase to fill each of the spaces. Some of the suggested answers do not fit at all. Write your answer in the numbered box. (0) has been done as an example.

PEDAL POWER

If you are trying to get around central London when the traffic is bad and you can't find a taxi, (0) _______: pedal-powered rickshaws are becoming increasingly popular in the capital. In fact, it is estimated that 350 of them now cruise the streets, though there is no official licensing procedure for these diminutive vehicles, so precise numbers are not available. And this is exactly the problem; it is claimed by residents' associations and taxi drivers. Since rickshaws are not subject to the same regulations as other vehicles, (76) _______. Consequently, the areas around popular tourist sights are sometimes packed with stationary pedicabs, as the rickshaws are also known. And (77) _______ as no specific law is being broken.

On the other hand, (78) _______, which naturally get stuck in traffic jams like other motor vehicle. And unlike traditional London cabs, pedal-powered rickshaws cause no pollution whatsoever. Many tourists like them because they are an amusing, unusual way to get around. But are they potentially dangerous? Well, (79) _______. Some taxi drivers claim the three-wheeled vehicles are inherently unstable and may tip over if the driver takes a corner too quickly. Rickshaw drivers insist that they drive almost exclusively in the narrow streets of the city centre, where (80) _______. There has as yet been no serious accident involving a pedicab, but the government is considering some form of regulation just to be on the safe side.

A. it could hardly be any different in this context
B. it is difficult for traffic police to do anything about them
C. it never seems to cause too much inconvenience
D. it very much depends who you talk to
E. it annoys pedestrians as much as motorists
F. it is clear that there is a need for an alternative to taxis
G. it is impossible to gain enough speed for this to be a problem
H. it is not clear whether they are subject to parking restrictions
I. it is tempting to try an alternative

Part 4: Fill each blank with ONE suitable word. Write your answer in the numbered box provided below the passage. (0) has been done as an example.

Although the (0) _______ in the global temperature by 4 per cent predicted by many scientists may not sound like much, it is the difference between (81) _______ and the last Ice Age, when huge glaciers (82) _______ Europe and most of Britain. Nobody knows exactly what would happen in a warmer world, (83) _______ we do know some things. Heat a kettle and the water inside it expands. The temperature of the world has climbed more than half a degree this century, and the oceans have risen by at (84) _______ 10cm.

But just as it takes several minutes for a kettle to begin (85) _______, so it may have taken the oceans thirty years to swell. This means that the global warming we are now (86) _______ is a result only of the carbon dioxide we have dumped into the atmosphere up to (87) _______ 1960s. Since then, the use of fossil (88) _______ has increased rapidly.

Scientists working for the United Nations and European governments have (89) _______ warning that what the Dutch and the people of the East Anglia will need to do will be to build more extensive sea defences. Many of the world's greater cities are at (90) _______, because they are located at sea level. Miami, (91) _______ entirely built on a sandbank, could be swept away. But the effects of (92) _______ sea levels will be much worse for the developing countries. With a metre rise in sea levels, 200 million people could become (93) _______.

There are other fears too, (94) _______ to a recent United Nations report. The plight of the hungry in the northern Africa could (95) _______, as rainfall in the Sahara and beyond is reduced by 20 per cent.

III. WRITING

Part 1: Finish each of the following sentences in such a way that it means the same as the sentence printed before it.

96. Half the afternoon was spent on clay-modelling.

→ Clay-modelling ....

97. I heard her use those words many times.

→ Many's ....

98. It was more an argument than a discussion.

→ It was not so ....

99. They only reimbursed us because we took legal advice.

→ We wouldn't ....

100. Your silly question distracted me.

→ You drove ....

Part 2: Use the word given in brackets and make any necessary additions to write a new sentence in such a way that it is as similar as possible in meaning to the original sentence. Do NOT change the form of the given word.

101. From the educational point of view his childhood years had been well spent. (TERMS).

102. He's very good at tennis and he's also a very good footballer. (ADDITION)

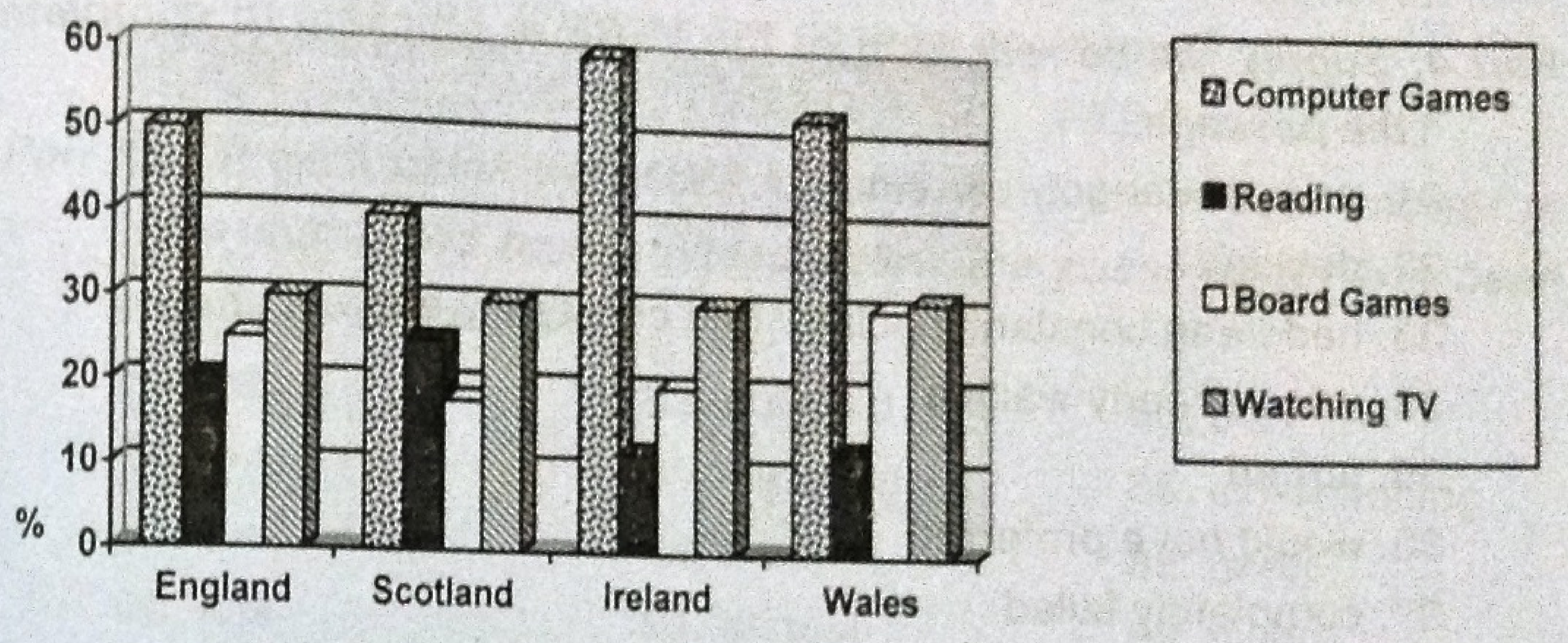
103. Why does everything seem to be difficult to me? (ONLY)

104. If you work without a break, you are more likely to make an error. (PRONE)

105. They were very keen to hear the president's speech. (EARS)

***Part 3:** The chart below shows the results of a survey on various home activities among young people aged 11 to 16 in four countries. Write a report describing the information in the chart.*

Home activities among young people



***Part 4:** A large number of people think that nowadays women should not work hard to earn their living; they should spend more time in caring for their families.*

To what extend do you agree or disagree with this opinion? Write about 300 words to support your position (and do not include your personal information).

ANSWER KEY

I. LEXICO-GRAMMAR

Part 1: Choose the word or phrase that best completes each sentence. Write your answer (A, B, C, or D).

1.C	2.D	3.B	4.B	5.D
6.C	7.B	8.A	9.C	10.A

Part 2: Write the correct FORM of each bracketed word in the numbered space provided in the column on the right.

11. replacement	12. problematic
13. narration	14. outnumber
15. overlay	16. indestructible
17. acclimatize	18. impoverish
19. short-staffed	20. preconceptions

Part 3: The passage below contains 10 mistakes. Underline the mistakes and correct them in the space provided in the column on the right. (0) has been done as an example.

21. divide → share   22. believed → have believed

23. University → the University   24. just as → just like
25. in which → among which   26. study focus → study's focus
27. Though → Since   28. up of → of
29. which → and   30. at times → at a time

Part 4: Supply the correct form of the VERB in brackets to complete the passage.

31. have never got
32. decided
33. had been constantly going / had constantly gone
34. were already waiting
35. turned
36. would have preferred
37. completely failed
38. were being closely monitored / were closely monitored
39. changed
40. am not thinking

Part 5: Fill each gap in the following sentences with one of the prepositions or particles in the box. Use each word only ONCE and write your answer in the numbered box. (Please note that the given words outnumber the gaps.)

41. off	42. through	43. across	44. in	45. down
46. up	47. for	48. out	49. by	50. with

II. READING

Part 1: Read the following passage and decide which answer (A, B, C, or D) best fits each gap. Write your answer in the numbered box. (0) has been done as an example.

51.A	52.D	53.C	54.A	55.B
56.D	57.B	58.C	59.C	60.B
61.A	62.C	63.C	64.D	65.B

Part 2: Read the following passage and answer the questions from 66 to 75 that follow.

66. spelling and pronunciation   67. five hundred years
68. shape and dimensions   69. jazz
70. Fans   71. five thousand
72. visual depictions   73. the lute
74. authenticity   75. solid-body

Part 3: Some parts of the following passages have been removed. Read the passage and then choose from the list A-J given below the best phrase to fill each of the spaces. Some of the suggested answers do not fit at all. Write your answer in the numbered box. (0) has been done as an example.

76.H	77.B	78.G	79.D	80.F

Part 4: Fill each blank with ONE suitable word. Write your answer in the numbered box provided below the passage. (0) has been done as an example.

81. now	82. covered	83. but
84. least	85. warming	86. experiencing
87. the	88. fuels	89. been
90. risk	91. almost	92. rising
93. homeless	94. according	95. worsen

III. WRITING

Part 1: Finish each of the following sentences in such a way that it means the same as the sentence printed before it.

96. Clay-modelling was timetabled for / took up / half the afternoon.
97. Many's the time (that) I heard her use those words.
98. It was not so much a discussion as argument.
99. We wouldn't have been reimbursed if we hadn't taken legal advice.
100. You drove me to distraction with your silly question.

Part 2: Use the word given in brackets and make any necessary additions to write a new sentence in such a way that it is as similar as possible in meaning to the original sentence. Do NOT change the form of the given word.

101. In terms of education, his childhood years had been well spent.
102. He's a very good footballer / tennis player in addition to being a very good tennis player / footballer.
Or: He's a very good footballer / tennis player in addition (is) a good tennis player / footballer.
103. If only everything weren't difficult to me!
104. Working without a break makes you more prone to error.
105. They were all ears to the president's speech.

ĐỀ THI HỌC SINH GIỎI TỈNH THANH HÓA

Năm học 2010-2011

Thời gian: 180 phút

Question 1:

a. *Choose the word whose underlined part is pronounced differently from the rest in the same line.*

1. A. creative B. creation C. creature D. create
2. A. insect B. percent C. wetland D. extinct
3. A. helps B. arrives C. likes D. laughs
4. A. frightened B. stamped C. walked D. watched
5. A. serious B. thousand C. found D. around

b. *Pick out the word that has the stress syllable differently from that of the other words.*

1. A. biologist B. endangerment C. priority D. vulnerable
2. A. survive B. product C. reserve D. enact
3. A. bamboo B. panda C. parrot D. wildlife
4. A. universal B. horizontal C. potential D. preferential
5. A. subsequent B. undergo C. enterprise D. government

Question 2: *Choose the correct word or phrase to complete each sentence.*

1. But for the rain we _______ our destination ages ago.
A. reached B. would reach
C. would have reached D. had reached

2. I was offered lamb or chicken, _______ I like.
A. neither of that B. neither of which
C. of that neither D. of which neither

3. David: You really have a nice dress, Kathy. I've never seen such a perfect thing on you.
Kathy: _______. I bought it at the shop near my house yesterday.
A. I'm sure you like it B. I suppose it is not bad
C. I'm glad you like it D. I myself like it very much

4. My son didn't feel well. _______, he didn't go to work yesterday.
A. However B. Therefore C. So D. But

5. Don't let me disturb you; please get _______ your writing.
A. on with B. in with C. with D. in

6. I don't like this chocolate. I like _______ chocolate.
A. some others B. another
C. some other D. one other

7. Her blouse didn't fit her well. _______.
A. So her skirt didn't B. So didn't her skirt
C. But her skirt didn't D. But her skirt did

8. Physics and mathematics interest him almost _______.
A. alike B. the same C. similarly D. equally

9. I admit I suffer from a _______ of patience with such people.
A. shortage B. lack C. emptiness D. limit

10. Don't start the next page _______ you have finished the last test question.
A. until B. while C. when D. since

11. They turned _______ at the party, despite the awful weather.
A. round B. in C. back D. up

12. – "Do you like frog's legs?"
– "_______ them, I don't really know."
A. Never try B. Not to have try
C. Never having tried D. Never had tried

13. The _______ between the rich and the poor countries of the world is increasing.
A. space B. gap C. distance D. interval

14. Although he was completely _______ as a furniture-maker, he produced the most beautiful chairs.
A. unable B. uneducated C. incapable D. untrained

15. My grandmother takes better photographs than _______.
A. my B. I take C. me D. me take

16. There were many big trees, between me and the river and now they all fell down _______ into the water.
A. one another B. one after another
C. each other D. a lot

17. Just keep _______ on the baby while I cook the dinner, will you?
A. a look B. a glance C. an eye D. a care

18. There _______ lots of furniture _______ in the furniture department.
A. are / to display B. are / displaying
C. is / displaying D. is / on display

A. the room tidy B. the room tidily

C. the tidy room D. the tidily room

0. *Although most car can travel much faster, the ______ speed limit in the UK is 70 mph (110 kph).*

A. maximum B. greatest C. highest D. biggest

uestion 3: *Use the correct forms of the verbs in brackets.*

1. By May 5th, we (live) in this city for ten years.
2. The boy with his two companions (split) the cherry tree now.
3. I didn't get home until after midnight last night. Otherwise, I (return) your call.
4. There are a lot of students (sit) in the playground.
5. I'm really sleepy today. I wish I (not take) Bob to the airport late last night.
6. I demand that I (retake) the exam.
7. Tom was the last person (leave) the classroom yesterday.
8. His greatest ambition is (choose) to take part in the Olympics.
9. It looks as if this light (burn) all night. I (forget) to switch it off before I went to bed last night.

uestion 4: *Fill each blank with the correct form of the words given.*

1. She left school with good ______. (QUALIFY)
2. The bride was ______ dressed in white. (STYLE)
3. The ______ of the agriculture in our country is very necessary. (ELECTRIFY)
4. Jim's ______ of the crime only made matters worse. (DENY)
5. You can raise your hand to show that you need ______. (ASSIST)
6. We had the phone ______ because we are moving tomorrow. (CONNECT)
7. ______, there are black holes in space. (THEORY)
8. One of the aims of the organization is to provide ______ aid to the refugees. (HUMAN)
9. Dozens of ______ are injured on the city road each year. (CYCLE)
10. It was ______ of him to leave the children on their own in the pool. (RESPONSE)

Question 5: *Read the following passage and then choose the most suitable word for each space.*

CONVERSATIONAL TURNS

Probably the most ...(1)... recognized conversational convention is that people take ...(2)... speaking. But how do they know when it is their turn? Some ...(3)... must be present, otherwise conversations would be continually breaking down into a disorganized jumble of interruptions and simultaneous talk.

Turn-taking cues are usually quite subtle. People do not simply ...(4)... talking when they are ready to yield the floor. They usually signal in advance that they are about to conclude. The clues may be semantic "So anyway,..." or "Last but not least,..."; but more commonly the speech itself can be modified to show that a turn is about to ...(5)... typically, by lowering its pitch, loudness, or speed.

Body movements and patterns of eye ...(6)... are especially important. While speaking, we look at any away from our listener in about equal ...(7)...; but as we approach the end of a turn, we look at the listener more steadily.

Listeners are not passive in all of this. Here too there are several ways of ...(8)... that someone wants to speak next. One way is through an observable increase in body tension by learning forward or producing an audible intake of breath. A less subtle approach is simply to ...(9)... a strategy that may be tolerated, if the purpose is to ...(10)... what the speaker is saying, but that more usually leads to social disapproval.

1.	A. widely	B. completely	C. easily	D. largely
2.	A. sides	B. care	C. interest	D. turns
3.	A. regulations	B. rules	C. norms	D. laws
4.	A. stop	B. end	C. start	D. give up
5.	A. end	B. stop	C. complete	D. final
6.	A. movement	B. contact	C. look	D. appearance
7.	A. parts	B. shares	C. turns	D. proportions
8.	A. signing	B. signaling	C. hinting	D. saying
9.	A. break	B. cut	C. interrupt	D. interfere
10.	A. clear	B. paraphrase	C. repeat	D. clarify

Question 6: *Supply the most suitable word for each blank.*

Deserts cover about one fifth of the Earth's land area. A desert is a region with (...1...) plant and animal life because it is a very dry and harsh

environment. There are extreme temperatures and very little rainfall, so (...2...) desert plants like cacti are not abundant, (...3...) is animal life.

Many deserts are very hot during the day and very cold during the night, when temperatures can fall well (...4...) freeing point. Some deserts, on the other hand, are always cold. The Gobi Desert in Asia and the desert on the continent of Antarctica (...5...) good examples of deserts of this type.

Different animals live in different types of deserts, and all animals that live in the desert have to adapt to their environment in order to (...6...). For example, to avoid extreme daytime (...7...), many desert animals are nocturnal. They burrow beneath the surface or hide in the shade during the day and emerge at night to (...8...) food. Some desert animals get all the (...9...) they need from their food, so they do not have to drink at all. It's also probably because of the shortage of food that most (...10...) animals are small.

Question 7: ***Read the article about endangered species. For questions 1-5, choose the correct answer: A, B, C or D.***

ENDANGERED SPECIES

In today's world, thousands of plants and animals are in danger of extinction, and the number of species at risk increases every year. Not all plants or animals existing in small numbers are endangered as their population may not be decreasing or threatened. An endangered species is one which is expected to die out within twenty years unless special measures are taken to protect it.

Endangered animals include blue whales, giant pandas, orangutans, rhinoceroses, snow leopards, tigers and some species of crocodile. Endangered plants include some species of cactus. Why are the above species of animal endangered? There are now legal limits on hunting, but not all species are protected by law. Even when animals are legally protected. Illegal hunting for fur, tusks and horns continues. Those animals that are not killed are captured and sent to zoos or sold as pets. For example, the little blue macaw, a parrot native to Brazil, has been captured in such numbers for private bird collections that it is almost extinct in the wild. In addition to this, many species' habitats are eliminated when people clear land in order to build on it, or when they introduce domestic and non-native animals which overgraze the vegetation and even prey on birds and mammals which are already at risk of extinction.

Why is it important to save endangered species? Firstly, nature is delicately balanced, and the extinction of one species may have a serious effect on others. Secondly, it is the fault of mankind that so many species are endangered, so it is our responsibility to protect those species while we still can. We must stop the hunting of wild animals and the destruction of the forests before it is too late. It is worth making an effort-by saving endangered species we could be saving ourselves.

1. According to the text, ______.

A. all plants and animals are expected to die out in 20 years if we don't take measures to protect them.

B. blue whales have become extinct.

C. more and more species become endangered each year.

D. only animal species are seriously threatened.

2. The author wonders why all the species mentioned are in danger because ______.

A. all species are protected by law

B. hunting is not allowed everywhere nowadays.

C. most endangered species are kept in zoos.

D. illegal hunting has been eliminated.

3. The author uses the blue macaw as an example of ______.

A. birds captured for the pet trade.

B. a species that has completely died out.

C. a species of birds killed by hunters.

D. birds captured for zoos.

4. According to the author introducing domestic, non-native animals ____.

A. is not associated with endangered species.

B. is only dangerous in tropical forests.

C. is the only reason why some species habitats are destroyed.

D. may threaten the habitats of some species.

5. Endangered animals ______.

A. will definitely die out soon.

B. are an important part of the world's wildlife.

C. cannot be saved because we need to save ourselves.

D. have a bad effect on others.

Question 8:

a. *There is one mistake in each of the following sentences. Find and correct it.*

1. The King was too happy that he decided to build a pagoda of lotus shape over water.
2. He knows to repair the carburetor without taking the whole car apart.
3. Most of the food what elephant eat is brought to their mouths by their trunks.
4. If I knew you were coming, I would have met you at the airport.
5. I'm afraid all your copies have been sold but more have ordered.

b. *Complete each of the following sentences in such a way that it means exactly the same as the sentence printed before it.*

1. Lan did not reach home until midnight.

→ It ....

2. The cost of living has gone up considerably in the last few years.

→ There ....

3. Experts say that the fall in the birth rate between 1964 and 1977 caused the drop in the number of school leavers.

→ The drop ....

4. The boy became so confused and worried that he left home.

→ So ....

5. You think that fat people are always jolly, but you are wrong.

→ Contrary ....

6. I'm on the tenth page of the report I am writing.

→ So far I ....

7. She asked John how he liked her new dress.

→ "How ....?"

8. On receipt of your cheque, we shall send the goods to you.

→ As soon ....

9. These new machines have put an end to queuing.

→ Before these ....

10. Have you ever used gestures to communicate before?

→ Is it ....?

ANSWER KEY

Question 1:

a. *Choose the word whose underlined part is pronounced differently from the rest in the same line.*

1.C	2.D	3.B	4.A	5.A

b. *Pick out the word that has the stress syllable differently from that of the other words.*

1.D	2.B	3.A	4.C	5.B

Question 2: *Choose the correct word or phrase to complete each sentence.*

1.C	2.B	3.C	4.B	5.A
6.C	7.D	8.D	9.B	10.A
11.D	12.C	13.B	14.D	15.B
16.A	17.C	18.D	19.A	20.A

Question 3: *Use the correct forms of the verbs in brackets.*

1. will have been living	2. is splitting
3. would have returned	4. sitting
5. hadn't taken	6. retake
7. to leave	8. to be chosen
9. has been burning / must (could) have forgotten	

Question 4: *Fill each blank with the correct form of the words given.*

1. qualifications	2. stylishly	3. electrification
4. denial	5. assistance	6. disconnected
7. theoretically	8. humanitarian	9. cyclists
10. irresponsible		

Question 5: *Read the following passage and then choose the most suitable word for each space.*

1.A	2.D	3.B	4.A	5.A
6.B	7.D	8.B	9.C	10.D

Question 6: *Supply the most suitable word for each blank.*

1. little / limited	2. even	3. nor / neither
4. below	5. are	6. survive / exist
7. heat	8. find	9. water
10. desert		

Question 7: *Read the article about endangered species. For questions 1-5, choose the correct answer: A, B, C or D.*

1.C	2.B	3.A	4.D	5.B

Question 8:

a. *There is one mistake in each of the following sentences. Find and correct it.*

1. too → so
2. to repair → ow to repair
3. what → which
4. knew → had known
5. have ordered → have been ordered

b. *Complete each of the following sentences in such a way that it means exactly the same as the sentence printed before it.*

1. It was not until midnight that Lan reached home.
2. There has been a considerable increase in the cost of living in the last few years.
3. The drop in the number of school leavers is said to have been caused by the fall in the birth rate between 1964 and 1977.
4. So confused and worried did the boy become that he left home.
5. Contrary to your opinion / what you believe / what you think, fat people are not always jolly.
6. So far I have written ten pages of the report.
7. "How do you like my new dress, John?" she said to John.
8. As soon as we receive your cheque, we shall send the goods to you.
9. Before these new machines were invented, people had to queue.
10. Is it the first time you used gestures to communicate?

ĐỀ THI HỌC SINH GIỎI TỈNH THANH HÓA

Năm học 2009-2010

Thời gian: 180 phút

Question 1: *Pick out the word whose main stressed syllable is different from the rest.*

1. A. persuade B. surpass C. exchange D. moment
2. A. flatter B. character C. element D. ambition
3. A. possession B. magazine C. behavior D. experience
4. A. author B. figure C. success D. conflict
5. A. indirectly B. biography C. represented D. entertainment

Question 2: *Put each verb in brackets into an appropriate form.*

1. I feel as if I (fly) _______ now.
2. On the first day of next month, she (be) _____ a teacher for 3 years.
3. I hope they (build) _______ this hospital by the time we come back next month.
4. (Come) _______ into the room he (see) _______ Mary where he (leave) _______ her.
5. Would you be so good as (answer) _______ the telephone when it (ring) _______.
6. Hardly I (arrive) _______ when a quarrel broke out.
7. It is vitally important that the order (cancel) _______ immediately.

Question 3: *Choose the best answer to complete each sentence.*

1. The dealer wanted $ 400, I wanted to pay $300,and we finally agreed to _______ the difference.
A. divide B. split C. drop D. decrease

2. One wonders whether the current political _____ is right for such a move.
A. environment B. climate C. state D. standpoint

3. The police say they have some important clues _______ the murderer.
A. on B. about C. to D. in

4. You can use my bicycle _______ you bring it back tomorrow.
A. as long as B. although C. nevertheless D. in spite of

5. I wish you would tell me what I ______ do in this difficult situation.
A. shall B. would C. should D. ought

6. A plane with an engine on fire approached the runway _______ was frightening. There could have been a terrible accident.
A. watch it land B. watching it land
C. to watch it land D. watching to it land

7. Camels have either on hump or two humps. The Arabian camel has one hump. The Bactrian camel, _______ has two humps.
A. nevertheless B. however C. therefore D. otherwise

8. The nut hat _______ six inches long.
A. grows seldom more than C. seldom grows more than
B. more than seldom grows D. grows more than seldom

9. John painted his bedroom black. It looks dark and dreary. He _______ a different color.
A. had to choose C. must have chosen
B. should have chosen D. could have been choosing

10. *The tiny bells on the Christmas tree were _______ in the draught.*

A. clanging B. ringing C. tinkling D. gurgling

11. *"When will Chau and Binh arrive?"*

"They left home an hour ago. I think they will_______".

A. be here shortly B. here be shortly

C. shortly be here D. here shortly be

12. *The two runners crossed the line _______.*

A. sometimes B. simultaneously

C. frequently D. occasionally

13. *"_______ you hand me that pair of scissors, please?" "certainly"*

A. may B. shall C. will D. should

14. *There _____ lots of furniture _____ in the furniture department.*

A. is / on display B. is / displaying

C. are / displaying D. are / to display

15. *It's advisable to _____ any contact with potentially rabbit animals.*

A. escape B. avoid C. prevent D. evade

16. *I'll be with all of you in _______ hour.*

A. a quarter of an B. one quarter of an

C. a quarter of one D. a quarter of

17. *The old lady was _______ exhausted after a long walk.*

A. very B. absolutely C. pretty D. fairy

18. *I wish you _____ me a new one instead of having it ______ as you did.*

A. had given / repaired B. gave / to repair

C. would give / to repair D. had given / to be repaired

19. *Excuse me. Is this seat _______?*

A. taking B. took C. occupy D. taken

20. *She wanted to serve some coffee to her guests: however _______.*

A. she hadn't many sugar.

B. there was not a great amount of the sugar.

C. She did not have much sugar.

D. she was lacking in amount of the sugar.

Question 4: *Fill in the gap with one suitable preposition.*

1. Could you look _______ these old newspapers for articles about the environment?
2. Can you hold _______ till I've finished talking the manager? Then I'll be right with you.
3. Put _______ your nicest clothes because I'm taking you to the best restaurant in town.
4. I'm afraid I don't get _______ very well with the man who lives next door.
5. Hearing that song takes me _______ to my university days. I haven't heard it for ages.
6. Why didn't you start French lessons last month? I was too busy and I thought it would take _______ too much time.
7. She hasn't told us the whole story. I'm sure she's keeping something _______.
8. We decided to go _______ with your plans, though some people disagreed.
9. When did you learn to do _______ your own shoe-laces?
10. After the first year I couldn't cope with university, so I decided to drop _______.

Question 5: *Fill in the gap with one suitable word to complete the paragraph.*

"The moon Trap" is a new film made by a young Canadian (1) _____ called Melvin Strang.The main parts in the film are (2) _______ by Sid Cheung and Julie Plein who last appeared in "Music For Ever".

In this new film (3) _______ star as a young married couple who buy an old house in the country. After living there (4) _______ a few weeks strange things begin to happen.

Some of the furniture in the house disappears and can't be (5) _____ windows break and pictures fall off walls. At night they (6) _______ crying noises, and when the moon is up loud screams can be heard from the woods nearby.

As you might expect, the young couple try to discover the (7) _____ for all these strange events and this leads them into some very frightening situations (8) _______ you are easily scared don't go and see this film! But if you enjoy films with (9) _______ of adventure and number (10) _______ this is the film for you.

Question 6: *Give the correct form of the word in the bracket.*

1. This knife is very blunt. It needs _______. (sharp)
2. It's really quite _______ that we should have been at the same college without having met before. (ordinary)

3. The chairman expressed doubts about the _______ of showing the film on children's television. (suit)
4. The heroine had a _______ love affair with the butcher. (passion)
5. To be successful, an artist must show great _______. (origin)
6. I have a _______ full of papers which describe cases Sherlock Homes has investigated. (brief)
7. The audience burst into _______ at the end of the play. (applaud)
8. The _______ of the trains and buses causes frustration and annoyance. (frequent)
9. Due to the clerk's _______, we missed the train. (stubborn)
10. The lovers stood, hand in hand, gazing at the _______ sky. (star)

Question 7: ***Find out one mistake in each sentence and correct it.***

1. Three conditions critical for growing plants are soil temperature, chemical balance, or amount of moisture.
2. As the first American president's wife, Martha Washington performed her social duties with the generous hospitability, dignity and reserve.
3. In the end of the party, Jane found herself doing the washing up again, as usual.
4. A large percent of Canadian export business is with the United States.
5. A flammable liquid it was used to ignite a fire that burned part of the right Nairobi Shopping Centre.

Question 8: ***Read the passage and choose the correct answer.***

The search for alternative sources of energy has led in various directions. Many communities are burning garbage and other biological waste products to produce electricity. Converting waste products to gases or oil is an efficient way to dispose of waste.

Experimental work is being done to derive synthetic fuels from coal, oil shale and coal tars. But to date, that process has proven expensive. Other experiments are underway to harness power, heat from the earth, is also being tested.

Some experts expect utility companies to revive hydroelectric power derived from streams and rivers. Fifty years ago hydroelectric power provided one third of the electricity used in the United States, but today it supplies only four percent. The oceans are another potential source of energy. Scientists are studying ways to convert the energy of ocean currents, tides, and waves to electricity. Experiments are also underway to make use of the temperature differences in ocean water to produce energy.

1. Which is the best title of the passage?
A. The Use of Water Productions for Energy
B. The Search for Alternative Sources of Energy
C. Efficient Ways of Disposing of Waste
D. New Discoveries in Geothermal Power

2. Fifty years ago one third of the electricity in the United States was provided by
A. wind B. waste products C. water D. oil

3. In the second paragraph, the phrase " synthetic fuels" could best be replaced by which of the following
A. Biological fuels B. Low burning fuels
C. Fast burning fuels D. Artificial made fuels

4. Which of the following is NOT mentioned in the passage as an alternative source of energy?
A. Burning of garbage B. Geothermal power
C. Synthetic fuels D. Electricity

5. According to the author, the impracticality of using coal, oil shale and coal tars as sources of energy is due to _______.
A. their being time consuming B. their being money consuming
C. the scarcity of sources D. the lack of technology

Question 9: ***Choose the best answer (A, B, C or D) to fill in each blank:***

It was a Monday morning in the office and, as usual, everyone was busy sorting through their mail before starting work. The other staff had (1) _______ that Nicky, one of the computer operators, has been (2) _______ rather miserable recently and they wondered what might have happened to make her so (3) _______ Suddenly Nicky accidentally (4) _______ over a cup of coffee. As she was clearing up the mess, the girl sitting next to her happened to glance at Nicky's right hand. There was a large swelling at the (5) _______. "What on earth have you (6) _______ to yourself? Does it (7) _______? asked the girl. "Yes, it does. I think I've (8) _______ it using the computer," replied Nicky. "I think you'd better go and let the doctor (9) _____ it," said the girl. "Let's hope there's no permanent (10) _______ to your hand".

1.	A. recognized	B. realized	C. noticed	D. identified
2.	A. appearing	B. seeming	C. preventing	D. looking
3.	A. sick	B. bored	C. uninterested	D. depressed
4.	A. kicked	B. punched	C. hit	D. knocked
5.	A. wrist	B. elbow	C. knee	D. ankle
6.	A. made	B. done	C. happened	D. brought
7.	A. harm	B. hurt	C. disturb	D. upset
8.	A. injured	B. ruined	C. spoiled	D. destroyed
9.	A. check	B. inspect	C. examine	D. investigate
10.	A. pain	B. destruction	C. damage	D. suffering

Question 10: ***Rewrite each sentence, starting as shown, so that the meaning stays the same.***

1. She has ordered a new outfit from her dressmaker.

→ She is having ....

2. I'm quiet sure that she didn't steal the necklace.

→ She can't ....

3. He appears to be running away from your fierce dog.

→ It looks ....

4. The Presidential visit attracted such an enormous crowd that all traffic came to a standstill.

→ So many ....

5. I'm more interested in the people than the job.

→ It's not the ....

6. They declared was on the pretext of defending their territorial rights.

→ The excuse ....

7. Although Jonny Brax drives carefully on public roads, he is a terror on the racetrack.

→ Jonny Brax is a ....

8. Attendances at the exhibition has been down this year.

→ The exhibition ....

9. Our science correspondent sees this new invention as the answer to many of our problems.

→ According to ....

10. Christmas won't be the same if we don't have any snow.

→ I'll be ....

Question 11: ***Use the suggestions to complete each of the following sentences.***

1. Although / weather bureau / predict / there / be / heavy rain / it / sunny / this morning.
2. Chau / Binh / who / not / come / class / yesterday / explain / absence / teacher.
3. Watch / which / give / me / mother / 14th birthday / be / invaluable / present.
4. Easter/ joyful festival / which / celebrate / many countries / world.
5. Thousands / people / save / because / scientists / warn / them / tidal wave.

ANSWER KEY

Question 1:

1.D	2.D	3.B	4.C	5.B

Question 2:

1. were flying	2. will have been
3. will have built	4. coming - saw - had left
5. to answer - rings	6. had I arrived
7. (should) be cancelled	

Question 3:

1.B	2.B	3.C	4.A	5.C
6.B	7.B	8.C	9.B	10.C
11.A	12.B	13.A	14.A	15.B
16.A	17.B	18.A	19.D	20.C

Question 4:

1. through	2. on	3. on	4. on	5. back
6. up	7. back	8. ahead	9. up	10. out

Question 5:

1. director	2. played	3. they	4. for	5. found
6. hear	7. reason	8. if	9. lots	10. then

Question 6:

1. sharpening	2. extraordinary	3. suitability	4. passionate
5. originality	6. briefcase	7. applause	8. infrequency
9. stubbornness	10. starry		

Question 7:

1. or - and
2. hospitability - hospitality
3. In the end - At the end
4. percent - number
5. it - which

Question 8:

1.B	2.C	3.D	4.D	5.B

Question 9:

1.C	2.D	3.D	4.D	5.A
6.B	7.B	8.A	9.C	10C

Question 10:

1. She is having a new outfit made (by her dressmaker).
2. She can't have stolen the necklace.
3. It looks as if he's running away from your fierce dog.
4. So many people turned out to see the President that all traffic came to a standstill.
5. It's not the job I'm interested in; it's the people.
6. The excuse for the declaration of war was the defense of their territorial rights.
7. Jonny Brax is a careful driver on public roads, he is a terror on the racetrack.
8. The exhibition has not been so well attended this year.
9. According to our science correspondent, this new invention is the answer to many of our problems.
10. I'll be disappointed if there is no snow at Christmas / if we don't have snow at Christmas.

Question 11:

1. Although the weather bureau predicted (that) there would be a heavy rain, it was sunny this morning.
2. Chau and Binh, who didn't come to class yesterday, explained their absence to the teacher.
3. The watch which was given to me by my mother on my 14th birthday is an invaluable present.
4. Easter is a joyful festival which is celebrated in many countries in the world.
5. Thousands of people were saved because scientists had warned them about the tidal wave.

ĐỀ THI HỌC SINH GIỎI TỈNH HÒA BÌNH

Năm học 2010-2011

Thời gian: 180 phút

A. PHONETICS

I. Circle the word whose underlined part is pronounced differently.

1. A. research	B. resent	C. resemble	D. resist
2. A. breather	B. feather	C. heather	D. leather
3. A. pursuit	B. suitable	C. recruit	D. guilty
4. A. ache	B. orchestra	C. charity	D. chorus
5. A. effective	B. eradicate	C. enthusiastic	D. effort

II. Circle the word which has different stress pattern.

6. A. exception	B. linguistics	C. paragraph	D. specific
7. A. around	B. legend	C. question	D. special
8. A. delicate	B. promotion	C. volcanic	D. resources
9. A. satellite	B. astronaut	C. deliver	D. applicant
10. A. annual	B. announce	C. formal	D. sculpture

B. LEXICO-GRAMMAR

I. Circle the word or phrase which best completes these sentences.

1. John reminded me ________ his motorbike by 8 o'clock.

A. please return B. not forget to turn
C. remember to turn D. to return

2. ________ for a job for a long time before you got it?

A. Were you looking B. Had you looked
C. Have you looked D. Have you been looking

3. Not a word _______ since the exam started.

A. had she written B. she wrote
C. she had written D. she has written

4. It was _______ that everyone answered it correctly.

A. so simple question B. such a simple question
C too simple question D. a more simple question

5. We can reclaim land by irrigating deserts, draining swamps, and ______.

A. to push back the sea B. then push back the sea
C. we push back the sea D. pushing back the sea

6. _______ for twelve hours, I felt marvelous.

A. Having slept B. Have slept

C. Having been slept D. Have been slept

7. No sooner _______ the corner than the wheel came off.

A. the van turnedB. did the van turn

C. the van had turn D. had the van turned

8. She was the first in her family _______ a college education.

A. get B. getting C. to get D. gotten

9. _______ in 1636, Harvard is one of the most famous universities in the United State.

A. Founding B. Founded

C. Being founded D. It was founded

10. The teacher said "Time is up". It means "Time is_______".

A. started B. increased C. shortened D. finished

11. I'm sure he is lying, but it's going to be hard to _______ his story.

A. believe B. disbelieve C. unbelieve D. imbelieve

12. We were made _______ hard when we were at school.

A. to study B. study C. studying D. studied

13. The factory is said _______ in a fire two years ago.

A. being destroyed B. to have been destroyed

C. to have destroyed D. to destroy

14. There's no lead in this kind of petrol. It is _______ petrol.

A. leadless B. unleaded C. de-leaded D. non-lead

15. He had a portrait _______ as a birthday present for his daughter.

A. painting B. paint

C. painted D. to be painted

16. By the end of this year my father _______ in this company for 12 years.

A. will work B. will have been working

C. has been working D. has worked

17. – "Would you mind giving me a hand with this bag?"

– "_______".

A. Yes, I'll do it now. B. No, not at all.

C. Well, I'd love to D. Yes, I am.

18. She was worried about _______.

A. being robbed B. robbing C. being rob D. be robbing

19. This test_______ of multiple-choice questions.

A. consists on a number B. consists in a number

C. consists of a number D. consists to a number

20. I suddenly remembered that I _______ to bring my keys.

A. having forgotten B. have forgotten

C. forgot D. had forgotten

II. Put the words in brackets into the correct form. Write your answers in the space provided.

1. Within a week she knew the fearful mistake she (1. make).
2. The statue (2. break) while it (3. move) to another room in the museum.
3. By the time you (4. finish) cooking, they (5. do) their homework.
4. She was sure that she (6. slip) out of the house unnoticed while the others (7. dance).
5. The old man (8. sit) on the park bench looked at the (9. jog) woman.
6. The student (10. punish) yesterday is my brother.

III. Identify one mistake in each sentence, then correct it. Write your answers in the space provided.

1. We were (A) advised not (B) drinking (C) the water (D) in the bottle.
2. The purpose (A) of volunteer work (B) is to (C) help poor people how (D) improving their life.
3. After she (A) had sold (B) her bicycle, she (C) bought (D) himself a new automobile.
4. This gold ring (A) costs (B) much more than silver one. (C) Can you tell me why (D) is gold more expensive than silver?
5. We object (A) to people (B) to make private calls (C) on the (D) office phone.
6. (A) When I (B) walked (C) into my office, I found Tom (D) was using my telephone.
7. Only (A) when I am hungry (B) I like (C) eating rice and (D) fish.
8. About (A) two-third (B) of my students (C) wish to get a scholarship to (D) study abroad.
9. (A) These televisions are (B) all too expensive for (C) we to buy at (D) this time.
10. (A) They agreed (B) with waiting for (C) me if I (D) was late.

C. READING

Read the following passage and choose the best answer to the questions below.

EDUCATION IN THE FUTURE

Education is another area of social life in which information technology is changing the way we communicate. Today's college students may not simply sit in a lecture or a library to learn about their field. Through their computers and the wonders of virtual reality they can participate in lifelike simulated experiences. Consider the following scenario of the future of education made possible through developments in information technology.

For children over the age of 10, daily attendance at schools is not compulsory. Some of the older children attend school only once or twice weekly to get tutorial support or instruction from a teacher. For the most part, pupils are encouraged to work online from home. Students must complete a minimum number of study hours per year; however, they may make up these hours by studying at home at times that suit their family schedule. They can log on early or late in the day and even join live classes in other countries. In order to ensure that each student is learning adequately, computer software will automatically monitor the number of hours a week each student studies on-line as well as that students' learning materials and assessment activities. Reports will be available for parents and teachers. The software can then identify the best learning activities and conditions for each individual student and generate similar activities. It can also identify areas of weak achievement and produce special programs adjusted to the student's needs.

1. What is topic of the passage?

A. The effect of information technology on education.

B. Students don't have to go to school any more.

C. Computer software will make sure students learn at home.

D. Students can know about their weak aspects to focus.

2. How many times are children who are older than 10 required to go to school weekly?

A. No time. B. Once or twice. C. Three. D. Four.

3. Who / what counts the number of hours per week that students spend learning?

A. Virtual reality. B. Teacher.

C. Parents. D. Computer software.

4. What CAN'T the software do?

A. Monitor the time the students learn.

B. Design materials for the students.

C. Find out the best activities for the children.

D. Identify weaknesses of the students.

5. What is not mentioned as a benefit of information technology to the students?

A. Students can stay at home to learn.

B. Students can learn at times that suit their schedule.

C. Students' learning time won't be monitored.

D. Students' weak achievement can be identified.

D. WRITING

I. Rewrite each of the following sentences in such a way that it means exactly the same as the sentence printed before it.

1. People can continue to enjoy natural resources.

→ Natural resources ....

2. Would you mind leaving your shoes outside?

→ I'd rather ....

3. People think that your students broke the window.

→ It ....

4. I only recognized him when he came into light.

→ Not until ....

5. Eric was with us so we didn't get lost.

→ If ....

6. We left quietly, so that we wouldn't disturb the children.

→ So as ....

7. Everyone heard about the accident before I did.

→ I was the ....

8. "It certainly was not me who took your car" said Bob.

→ Bob denied ....

9. I don't really like her, even though I admire her achievements.

→ Much as ....

10. I won't be able to go on holiday if my parents don't give me the money.

→ Unless ....

II. Choose the sentence which has the closest meaning to the original one.

1. "Don't make so much noise in this class" I said to the students.
   A. I told the students not to make so much noise in this class
   B. I asked the students not to make so much noise in this class
   C. I told the students not to make so much noise in that class
   D. B and C
2. The sign says, "Keep off the grass."
   A. The sign says, "Have someone cut the grass immediately."
   B. The sign says, "Don't walk on the grass."
   C. The sign says, "Grass should not be grown here."
   D. The sign says, "Water the grass, please."
3. "How beautiful is the dress you have just bought!" Peter said to Mary.
   A. Peter promised to buy Mary a beautiful dress.
   B. Peter said thanks to Mary for her beautiful dress.
   C. Peter complimented Mary on her beautiful dress.
   D. Peter asked Mary how she had just bought her beautiful dress.
4. The car is too expensive for him to buy.
   A. He is not rich enough to buy a car.
   B. He is not rich enough to buy the car.
   C. He is not rich enough to buy car.
   D. He is poor enough to buy the car.
5. The man suddenly realized that the neighbor was watching him.
   A. The man suddenly realized that he was being watched by the neighbor.
   B. The neighbor was watching the man and he suddenly realized that.
   C. The neighbor was suddenly realized the man and watching him.
   D. The man suddenly realized that he was watched by the neighbor.

ANSWER KEY

A. PHONETICS

I. Circle the word whose underlined part is pronounced differently.

1.A 2.A 3.D 4.C 5.D

II. Circle the word which has different stress pattern.

6.C 7.A 8.A 9.C 10.B

B. LEXICO-GRAMMAR

I. Circle the word or phrase which best completes these sentences.

1.D 2.B 3.A 4.B 5.D
6.A 7.D 8.C 9.B 10.D
11.B 12.A 13.B 14.B 15.C
16.B 17.B 18.A 19.C 20.D

II. Put the words in brackets into the correct form. Write your answers in the space provided.

1. had made 2. broke 3. was being moved
4. finish 5. will have done 6. slipped
7. were dancing 8. sitting 9. jogging 10. punished

III. Identify one mistake in each sentence, then correct it. Write your answers in the space provided.

1.B 2.D 3.D 4.D 5.B
6.D 7.B 8.A 9.C 10.B

C. READING

1.A 2.B 3.D 4.B 5.C

D. WRITING

I. Rewrite each of the following sentences in such a way that it means exactly the same as the sentence printed before it.

1. Natural resources can continue to be enjoyed.
2. I'd rather you left your shoes outside.
3. It is thought that your students broke the window.
4. Not until he came into light did I recognize him.
5. If Eric had not been with us, we would have got lost.
6. So as not to disturb the children, we left quietly.
7. I was the last person to hear about the accident.
8. Bob denied having taken / taking my car.
9. Much as I admire her achievements, I don't really like her.
10. Unless my parents give me the money, I won't be able to go on holiday.

II. Choose the sentence which has the closest meaning to the original one.

1.C 2.B 3.C 4.B 5.A

ĐỀ THI HỌC SINH GIỎI TỈNH PHÚ THỌ

Năm học 2010-2011

Thời gian: 180 phút

I. PHONETICS

Part 1: Choose the word whose underlined part is pronounced differently.

1. A. booth B. south C. truth D. both
2. A. picked B. wicked C. licked D. ticked
3. A. games B. venues C. backgrounds D. biogas
4. A. ancient B. ancestor C. anchor D. ankle
5. A. food B. too C. good D. soon

Part 2: Choose the word whose stress pattern is different from the other three of the group.

1. A. opposite B. insurance C. confident D. coconut
2. A. sympathetic B. conservative C. comparative D. indifferent
3. A. informative B. competitive C. insensitive D. imitative
4. A. abandon B. constable C. frequency D. habitat
5. A. annoyance B. develop C. tomorrow D. sacrifice

II. VOCABULARY & GRAMMAR

Part 1: Choose the best answer to complete each of the following sentences. Write your answers in the space provided.

1. "Some sugar?" – "_____".
A. No, no me! B. No, I don't.
C. Thanks, I'd like. D. Yes, please.

2. I _____ the table for supper.
A. lied B. layed C. led D. laid

3. When Claudia saw such fantastic furniture, she couldn't resist _____ a chest of drawers.
A. to buy B. bought C. buying D. buy

4. I want to know _____ drugs.
A. that you take B. if you take
C. what you take D. do you take

5. Jeremy needed a long time to_____ smoking.
A. get over B. get rid of C. get on D. get down

6. "Jasmine spent New Year's Eve alone." – "She _____ lonely!"
A. must had felt B. must feel
C. must be feeling D. must have felt

7. You _____ come tomorrow if you have something else to do.
A. needn't B. mustn't C. needn't to D. don't need

8. _____ are famous for their cheese and butter.
A. The Dutch people B. Dutches
C. The Dutches D. The Dutch

9. If you _____ such a long time to get dressed, we'd have been there by now.
A. weren't taking B. wouldn't have taken
C. hadn't taken D. wouldn't take

10. _____ is often made of wood.
A. Furniture B. A piece of furnitures
C. Furnitures D. Items of furniture

11. Big cities like New York and Tokyo are _____ populated.
A. greatly B. closely C. densely D. variously

12. Internet _____ has helped bloggers share their experiences and opinions easily and quickly.
A. linkage B. joiner
C. communication D. connectivity

13. One _____ of the scheme is the very high cost.
A. advantage B. shortage C. drawback D. shortcoming

14. I'm going to be _____ with you, Mr Henderson. Your daughter is a thief.
A. sincere B. open C. frank D. genuine

15. These figures give you some idea of the cost of _____ your car for one year.
A. controlling B. handling C. managing D. maintaining

16. I had to pay _____ on a carpet I brought in through Customs today.
A. taxes B. rates C. fines D. duty

17. The child was _____ by a lorry on the safety crossing in the main street.
A. knocked out B. run across
C. run out D. knocked down

18. Neil Armstrong was the first man to _____ foot on the moon.
A. try B. let C. put D. set

19. The programme on TV attracted millions of _____.
A. viewers B. audiences C. spectators D. witnesses

20. *We have just built _____.*
A. two public excellent tennis courts
B. two excellent public tennis courts
C. two tennis courts excellent public
D. two tennis public excellent courts

21. *I find his behavior towards me quite _____. He treats me like an idiot.*
A. offending B. insulting C. crude D. ill-mannered

22. *I walked away as calmly as I could _____ they thought I was a thief.*
A. in case B. or else C. to avoid D. owing to

23. *I am afraid I'm rather _____ about the existence of ghosts.*
A. skeptical B. partial C. adaptable D. incapable

24. *In an effort to increase his newspaper's _____, the editor introduced a weekly competition.*
A. propaganda B. distribution C. circulation D. dispersion

25. _____ *the invention of the steam engine, most forms of transport were horse-drawn.*
A. Akin to B. Prior to
C. In addition to D. With reference to

26. *Well, we did have a terrible row but we've _____ it up now.*
A. turned B. cleaned C. sorted D. made

27. *The zoo _____ by the time we reach there.*
A. closes B. will close C. will have closed D. is closing

28. *They arrived at the little village only to find it _____.*
A. deserted B. deserting C. is deserted D. deserts

29. _____ *of the brothers wants to give in. Both are as stubborn as mules.*
A. Both B. Either C. Neither D. Each

30. *I didn't really want to see the film, but my sister was so _____ to go that I finally agreed.*
A. willing B. sincere C. keen D. energetic

Part 2: Choose the underlined word or phrase in each sentence that needs correcting.

1. The Girl Scouts, (A) found by Juliette Gordon Low (B) in 1912, (C) has grown to a current membership of (D) more than three million girls.
2. The decathlon is a (A) two-day athletic competition which (B) consists of (C) ten types (D) track and field events.

3. Fred Astaire (A) is said (B) to have been the most popular dancer (C) of his time, but he was also a talented actor, (D) a singer, and choreographer.
4. (A) Provide (B) pensions for (C) retired people is (D) the primary function of the social security system.
5. (A) Played (B) in few parts of the world outside of the United States, (C) the baseball (D) first became an event in the Olympic Games in 1984.
6. Not only (A) the supply of mahogany has dwindled (B) markedly in the past ten years, (C) but its (D) price has tripled during the same period of time.
7. We spent (A) a great deal of time looking through (B) a large number of books to help him find (C) a few information about Bermuda, but he knew (D) most of it already.
8. His right hand (A) may have been badly injured and he probably (B) won't (C) be able to type, so I thought that I (D) will offer to do some typing for him.
9. (A) Not many people realize that a spider is (B) no insect because insects (C) don't have eight legs and (D) none of them make webs.
10. In (A) one class we had to do (B) a research on (C) the language used in (D) business.

Part 3: Complete each sentence with one suitable preposition.

1. He's come up with a new solution _____ the problem.
2. When the princess kissed the frog, it turned ___ a handsome prince.
3. The milk went ___ because it hadn't been put back in the fridge.
4. We had to turn _____ their invitation to lunch as we had a previous engagement.
5. He was a real friend to see me _____ my long illness.
6. "May I sit here?" – "Yes, _____ pleasure."
7. He took _____ tennis and became very keen on it.
8. Jonathan takes _____ his father, you know. They are both very intelligent.
9. When I opened the envelope, I was delighted to find a cheque _____ $500.
10. They used to say of Errol Flynn that you couldn't count _____ him: he would always let you down.

Part 4: Supply the correct form of the words in bracket.

THE HISTORY OF TOYS

When did the first toys come into (1) ______ (EXIST) and what led to their development? Did they represent an attempt by adults to make children happy, or did they arise from the various playful (2) ____ (ACTIVE) of children themselves? As everyone knows, the young (3) ____ (FREQUENT) copy the (4) ______ (BEHAVE) of their elders, and, in their play, they often adopt objects used by adults for entirely different purposes. These objects (5) ______ (COURAGE) the child's (6) ______ (IMAGINE) and lead to games in which everyday articles often play unusual and (7) ______ (EXPECT) roles.

It is rather surprising that for an (8) ______ (EXPLAIN) of the origin of toys, we cannot turn to folk stories. However, no traditional tale (9) ______ (RELATE) to the origin of toys exists, and so our (10) ______ (KNOW) is restricted to archaeological study and limited evidence from documents.

III. READING COMPREHENSION

Part 1: Read the following passages and choose the best answer.

A. The rules of etiquette in American restaurants depend upon a number of factors: the physical location of the restaurant, e.g., rural or urban; the type of restaurant, e.g., informal or formal; and certain standards that are more universal. In other words, some standards of etiquette vary significantly while other standards apply almost anywhere. Learning the proper etiquette in a particular type of restaurant in a particular area may sometimes require instruction, but more commonly **it** simply requires sensitivity and experience. For example, while it is acceptable to read a magazine in a coffee shop, it is inappropriate to do the same in a more luxurious setting. And, if you are eating in a very rustic setting it may be fine to tuck your napkin into your shirt, but if you are in a sophisticated restaurant this behavior would demonstrate a lack of manners. It is **safe to say**, however, that in virtually every restaurant it is unacceptable to indiscriminately throw your food on the floor. The conclusion we can most likely draw from the above is that while the types and locations of restaurants determine etiquette appropriate to them, some rules apply to all restaurants.

1. With what topic is this passage primarily concerned?

A. rules of etiquette.

B. instruction in proper etiquette.

C. the importance of good manners.

D. variable and universal standards of etiquette.

2. According to the passage, which of the following is a universal rule of etiquette?

A. tucking a napkin in your shirt.

B. not throwing food in the floor.

C. reading a magazine at a coffee shop.

D. eating in rustic settings.

3. What does the word "it" refer to?

A. learning the proper etiquette. B. clear instruction.

C. knowing the type of restaurant. D. sensitivity.

*4. The author uses the phrase "**safe to say**" in order to demonstrate that the idea is ______.*

A. somewhat innocent B. quite certain.

C. very clever. D. commonly reported.

5. What is the author's main purpose in this passage?

A. to assist people in learning sophisticated manners.

B. to describe variations in restaurant manners.

C. to simplify rules of restaurant etiquette.

D. to compare sophisticated and rustic restaurants.

B. Over the past 600 years, English has grown from a language of few speakers to become the dominant language of international communication. English as we know it today emerged around 1350, after having incorporated many elements of French that were introduced following the Norman invasion of 1066.

Until the 1600s, English was, for the most part, spoken only in England and had not extended even as far as Wales, Scotland, or Ireland. However, during the course of the next two centuries, English began to spread around the globe as a result of exploration, trade (including slave trade), colonization, and missionary work. Thus, small enclaves of English speakers became established and grew in various parts of the world. As these communities proliferated, English gradually became the primary language of international business, banking, and diplomacy.

Currently, about 80 percent of the information stored on computer systems worldwide is in English. Two-thirds of the world's science writing is in English, and English is the main language of technology, advertising, media, international airports, and air traffic controllers. Today there are more than 700 million English users in the world, and

over a half of these are nonnative speakers, **constituting** the largest number of nonnative users than any other language in the world.

6. What is the main topic of this passage?

A. the number of nonnative users of English.

B. the French influence on the English language.

C. the expansion of English as an international language.

D. the use of English for science and technology.

7. Approximately when did English begin to be used beyond England?

A. in 1066. B. around 1350. C. before 1600. D. after 1600.

8. According to the passage, all of the following contributed to the spread of English around the world EXCEPT ______.

A. the slave trade. B. the Norman invasion.

C. missionaries. D. colonization.

*9. Which of the following is closest in meaning to the word "**constituting**"?*

A. looking over. B. setting down. C. doing in. D. making up.

10. According to the passage, approximately how many nonnative users of English are there in the word today?

A. a quarter million. B. half a million.

C. 350 million. D. 700 million.

Part 2: Read the passage and then decide which word (A, B, C, or D) best fits each space.

Ever since humans have inhabited the earth, they have made (1) ______ of many forms of communication. Generally, this expression of thoughts and feelings has been in the form of oral (2) ______. When there is a language (3) ______, communication is accomplished through sign language in which motions (4) ______ for letters, words, and ideas. Tourists, the deaf, and the mute have had to (5) ______ to this form of expression. Many of these symbols of whole words are very picturesque and exact and can be used internationally; spelling, however, cannot.

Body language (6) ______ ideas or thoughts by certain actions, either intentionally or unintentionally. A wink can be a way of flirting or indicating that the party is only joking. A nod (7) ______ approval, while shaking the head (8) ______ a negative reaction.

Other forms of nonlinguistic language can be (9) ______ in Braille (a system of raised dots read with the fingertips), signal flags, Morse code, and smoke signals. Road maps and picture signs also guide, warn, and instruct people.

(10) ______ verbalization is the most common form of language, other systems and techniques also express human thoughts and feelings.

1. A. usage B. use C. employment D. utility
2. A. address B. speech C. utterances D. claims
3. A. barrier B. obstacles C. divisions D. separation
4. A. point B. signify C. imply D. stand
5. A. refer B. rotate C. resort D. revolve
6. A. progresses B. transmits C. remits D. emits
7. A. signifies B. signs C. registers D. presents
8. A. predicates B. indicates C. abdicates D. implicates
9. A. traced B. trailed C. found D. explored
10. A. While B. As C. Because D. Until

Part 3: Fill in the blank with a suitable word to complete the passage.

China is the most populous country of the world. Its (1) ______ is approximately 1.3 billion people, which is almost 22% of the (2) ______ population. The population density is high in the southeast: 43 percent of the land contains most of its population. A quarter of the population (3) ______ China is in the middle and lower parts of the Yangtze River, and the population density (4) ______ 663 people per square kilometer. Shanghai is China's largest city, (5) ______ population density reaches 2,118 people per square kilometer.

China's population growth rate has (6) ______ in the past years, although its population is still increasing. In the 1970s, the government started to implement birth (7) ______ programs to the people: late marriage, late childbearing, a one-child family, and a four-year period between two (8) ______ in the countryside where each couple may have more than one child, According to the report of *Major Figures of Population of China*, the annual growth rate of China's population (9) ______ from 25.83% (in 1070) down to 11.21% (in 1994) and to 8.77% (in 1999) in the past 20 years. This should be (10) ______ a great success.

IV. WRITING

Part 1: Rewrite each sentence so that it begins with the words and the meaning stays the same.

1. The electrician advised me to have the wiring checked.

→ The electrician's ....

2. She contributes with enthusiasm to class discussions.

→ Her ....

3. His jealousy increases with his love for her.

→ The more ....

4. He would do anything to force them to do what he wanted.

→ There's ....

5. It is almost 9 months since I stopped subscribing to the magazine.

→ I cancelled ....

6. Their discussion began an hour ago.

→ They have ....

7. He noticed you shopping.

→ You were ....

8. He spends two hours a week sorting out his stamps.

→ Sorting ....

9. Henry regrets buying that second-hand car.

→ Henry wishes ....

10. Who killed that bear?

→ Whom ....?

Part 2: Rewrite each sentence so that it contains the word in brackets and the meaning stays the same.

1. You can avoid tooth decay by brushing your teeth regularly. (PREVENTED)
2. I think you should be tolerant of other people's weaknesses. (ALLOWANCES)
3. He's always typing while I am asleep. (RATHER)
4. Not having heard the weather forecast, John was surprised by the snow. (AS)
5. This liver condition is common in those who drink a lot. (DRINKERS)
6. Andrew said the mistake was my fault. (BLAMED)
7. The decorators have finished the whole of the first floor. (HAD)
8. The weather was so fine. Consequently the children spent the whole day in the garden. (SUCH)
9. Tuberculosis is not a killing disease any longer. (NO LONGER)
10. Probably her sister, Virginia used this phone. (MIGHT)

ANSWER KEY

I. PHONETICS

Part 1: Choose the word whose underlined part is pronounced differently.

1.A 2.B 3.D 4.A 5.C

Part 2: Choose the word whose stress pattern is different from the other three of the group.

1.B 2.A 3.D 4.A 5.D

II. VOCABULARY & GRAMMAR

Part 1: Choose the best answer to complete each of the following sentences.

1.D	2.D	3.C	4.B	5.B
6.D	7.A	8.D	9.C	10.A
11.C	12.D	13.C	14.C	15.D
16.D	17.D	18.D	19.A	20.B
21.A	22.B	23.A	24.C	25.B
26.D	27.C	28.A	29.C	30.C

Part 2: Choose the underlined word or phrase in each sentence that needs correcting.

1.A	2.C	3.D	4.A	5.C
6.A	7.C	8.D	9.B	10.B

Part 3: Complete each sentence with one suitable preposition.

1. to	2. into	3. off	4. down
5. through	6. with	7. up	8. after
9. for	10. on		

Part 4: Supply the correct form of the words in bracket.

1. existence	2. activities
3. frequently	4. behaviour / behavior
5. encourage	6. imagination
7. unexpected	8. explanation
9. relating / related	10. knowledge

III. READING COMPREHENSION

Part 1: Read the following passages and choose the best answer.

1.D	2.B	3.A	4.B	5.C
6.C	7.D	8.B	9.D	10.C

Part 2: Read the passage and then decide which word (A, B, C, or D) best fits each space.

1.B 2.B 3.A 4.D 5.C

6.B 7.A 8.B 9.C 10.A

Part 3: Fill in the blank with a suitable word to complete the passage.

1. population 2. world 3. of 4. reaches

5. whose 6. decreased 7. control 8. births

9. fell 10. considered

IV. WRITING

Part 1: Rewrite each sentence so that it begins with the words and the meaning stays the same.

1. The electrician's advice to me was to have the wiring checked.
2. Her contribution(s) to class discussion(s) is / are enthusiastic.
3. The more he loves her, the more jealous he is.
4. There's nothing that he would not do to force them to do what he wanted.
5. I cancelled the subscription to the magazine 9 months ago.
6. They have been discussing for an hour.
7. You were noticed shopping / to shop.
8. Sorting out his stamps takes him two hours a week.
9. Henry wishes he had not bought that second-hand car.
10. Whom was that bear killed by?

Part 2: Rewrite each sentence so that it contains the word in brackets and the meaning stays the same.

1. Tooth decay can be prevented by brushing your teeth regularly.
2. I think you should make allowances for other people's weaknesses.
3. I'd rather he didn't type while I am asleep.
4. As John had not heard the weather forecast, he was surprised by the snow.
5. This liver condition is common in heavy drinkers.
6. Andrew blamed me for the mistake

   Or: Andrew blamed the mistake on me
7. We have had the whole of the first floor finished by the decorators.

   Or: We have had the whole of the first floor decorated.

8. It was such fine weather that the children spent the whole day in the garden.
9. Tuberculosis is no longer a killing disease.

   Or: No longer is tuberculosis a killing disease.
10. Her sister, Virginia might have used this phone.

    Or: This phone might have been used by her sister, Virginia.

ĐỀ THI HỌC SINH GIỎI TỈNH BẮC NINH

Năm học 2010-2011

Thời gian: 180 phút

Part I. PRONUNCIATION, VOCABULARY AND GRAMMAR

I. Choose the word that has the underlined part pronounced differently from the others.

1. A. owl B. cow C. arrow D. powder
2. A. sew B. knew C. dew D. few
3. A. bought B. sought C. fought D. drought
4. A. experience B. exhibition C. expensive D. exercise
5. A. rhinoceros B. who C. headache D. whale

II. Pick out the word whose stress pattern is different from that of the others in each group.

1. A. impressive B. composition C. international D. competition
2. A. instrument B. inflation C. regional D. satellite
3. A. consider B. interactive C. behavior D. attachment
4. A. calculate B. confidence C. engineer D. pentagon
5. A. monastery B. dependence C. associate D. composer

III. Choose the word or phrase which best completes each sentence. Circle A, B, C or D.

1. *According to the _____ of the contract, tenants must give six months' notice if they intend to live.*

   A. laws B. rules C. details D. terms
2. *His change of job has _____ him with a new challenge in life.*

   A. introduced B. initiated C. presented D. let
3. *_____ she's got a job that she likes, she's a lot happier.*

   A. Now that B. Just as C. Since when D. Just now

4. *I don't want lots of excuses, I just want to hear the ______ truth.*

A. clear B. plain C. pure D. right

5. *She ______ to being a bit nervous about making her speech.*

A. asserted B. granted C. acknowledged D. confessed

6. *The last bus had gone so we were ______ with the problem of how to get home that night.*

A. affronted B. caught C. faced D. trapped

7. *The candidate still expects to be re-elected ______ the results of the latest opinion poll.*

A. without B. notwithstanding

C. nevertheless D. apart

8. *At the most important stage of the season, the footballer was troubled by the ______ of an old injury.*

A. recurrence B. renewal C. restart D. resumption

9. *______ the public's concern about the local environment, this new road scheme will have to be abandoned.*

A. As regards B. In view of

C. In the event of D. However much

10. *I could tell from the ______ look on her face that something terrible ______.*

A. frightened / was happened B. frightening / would happen

C. frightened / had happened D. frightening / had been happening

11. *A: "What are the office hours where you work?"*

B: "______, everyone comes in at eight and leaves at five."

A. General B. In generally

C. In the general D. In general

12. *It isn't quite ______ that he will turn up at the meeting.*

A. certain B. exact C. right D. sure

13. *After waiting for an hour he realized that the bus was ______ to come.*

A. improbable B. impossible C. uncertain D. unlikely

14. *At around two years of age, many children regularly produce sentences ______ three or four words.*

A. are containing B. containing

C. contain D. contains

15. *These tennis courts don't ______ very often. Not many people want to play.*

A. got used B. used C. get used D. get use

IV. Read the passage below and look carefully at each line. Some of the lines are correct, and some have a word which should NOT be there. Underline the word which should NOT be there and write it in the space provided.

In nowadays it is becoming increasingly popular for	**0. In**
students to go on an exchange program. This is especially	1.________
popular in the Europe. In such programs, students can	2.________
to go abroad and study at a foreign university for a term	3.________
or two, and these studies count towards their degree.	4.________
This arrangement has several of disadvantages.	5.________
Students have the opportunity to be practise the foreign	6.________
languages what they have learnt in school. They meet	7.________
different cultures and experience a different way of life. In	8.________
addition, they learn about different ways of thinking in their	9.________
own studying subject and get a broader view of the issues.	10.________
For example, one Australian student who was studying at	11________
agriculture found different types of the farming in England	12________
very interesting. Finally, they also meet to exchange	13________
students from other countries, so they experience a really	
international environment. This experience will hopefully	14________
result in a more better understanding between nations.	15________

V. Supply the correct form of the VERBS in bracket.

a. Why didn't you tell me you could lend me the money? I (1. not borrow) ______ it from the bank.

b. He is walking (2. hurry) ______ to the place where his ex-wife, a famous naturalist now (3. lie) ______ (4. bury) ______ among the animals she loved so much.

c. We will see Alice at the corner, she (5. wait) ______ for us when we (6. arrive) ______.

d. He resents (7. tell) ______ what (8. do) ______.

e. Her mother (9. go) ______ abroad last month, so it (10. not be) ______ her you saw at the theatre last Sunday.

VI. Complete the sentences with the phrasal verbs given and put them in the correct tense.

bump into / get down / shut up / stop off / con into
get into / get up / talk into / get out / talk out of

1. I can't reach those books on the top shelf. Would you ______ them ______ for me, please?
2. That sneaky real estate agent ______ me ______ selling her my house for a lot less than it was worth.
3. My parents live between my job and my home, so sometimes on the way home from work I ______ for a visit.
4. Sam's wife didn't want to go camping with him, but he finally ______ her ______ it.
5. Carlos ______ the table, and a glass of wine fell on the floor.
6. All you ever do is talk, talk, talk. Will you please ______?
7. It sure was hot yesterday. It must have ______ to 100 degrees.
8. Our daughter has decided to get her nose pierced, there's no way we can ______ her ______ it.
9. I found my old army uniform in the attic, and I can still ______ it even though it's twenty-five years old.
10. My teacher caught me cheating on the test today, and he said he's going to call my parents tomorrow to tell them. How am I going to ______ of this mess?

VII. Give the correct form of the words in bold in the same line. Write your answers on the numbered blanks. (0) has been done as an example.

Recently (1) ______ have become extremely worried	1. SCIENCE
about the world's population. The problem is particularly acute in the (2) ______ countries. (3) ______, the natural	2. DEVELOP
resources are becoming inadequate for the support of	3. FORTUNE
the increasing population. But the (4) ______ of natural resources by artificial products is not always possible.	4. PLACE
Therefore, it is necessary to conserve these (5) ______	5. VALUE
resources for as long as possible. The (6) ______ of	6. UTILISE
artificial products is often important. This is (7) ______	7. PARTICULAR
so in every culture. For without (8) ______ it would be impossible to increase food production. Even though	8. FERTILE
there is a risk of (9) ______ by their use. One is left with	9. POLLUTE
me (10) ______ problem of larger population requiring more and more food.	10. SOLVE

Part II. READING

I. Read the following text and choose the best answer for the questions below.

May 7th 1840 was the birthday of one of the most famous Russian composers of the nineteenth century: Peter Ilyich Tchaikovsky, the son of a mining inspector. Tchaikovsky studied music as a child and later studied composition at the St. Petersburg Conservatory. His greatest period of productivity occurred between 1876 and 1890, during which time he enjoyed patronage of Madame von Meck, a woman he never met, who gave him a yearly living stipend. Madame von Meck later terminated her friendship with Tchaikovsky, as well as his living allowance, when she, herself, was facing financial difficulties. It was during the time of Madame von Meck's patronage, however, that Tchaikovsky created the music for which he is most famous, including the music for the ballets of "*Swan Lake*" and "*The Sleeping Beauty*". Tchaikovsky's music, well-known for its rich melodic and sometimes melancholy passages, was one of the first that brought serious dramatic music to dance. Before this, little attention had been given to the music behind the dance. Tchaikovsky died ostensibly of cholera on November 6th 1893, though there are now some scholars who argue that he committed suicide.

1. The best title for this passage could be ______.

A. "The Life and Music of Tchaikovsky"
B. "Development of Tchaikovsky's Music for Ballets"
C. "Tchaikovsky's Relationship with Madame von Meck"
D. "The Cause of Tchaikovsky's Death"

*2. According to the passage, all of the following describe Madame von Meck **EXCEPT** ______.*

A. she had economic troubles
B. she was generous
C. she was never introduced to Tchaikovsky
D. she enjoyed Tchaikovsky's music

3. According to the passage, Tchaikovsky's music is most well-known for ______.

A. its repetitive and monotonous tones
B. the ballet-like quality of music

C. the richness and melodic drama of the music

D. its lively, capricious melodies

4. *Which of the following is **NOT** mentioned in the passage?*

A. Tchaikovsky's influence on ballet music.

B. Tchaikovsky's unhappiness leading to suicide.

C. The patronage of Madame von Meck.

D. Tchaikovsky's productivity in composing.

5. *It can be inferred from the passage that _______.*

A. it was not the music behind the dance that made Tchaikovsky famous

B. there is suspicion on the cause of Tchaikovsky's death

C. Madame von Meck was one of the most famous Russian composers

D. Madame von Meck was one of Tchaikovsky's girlfriends

II. Look at the sentences below. Read the text on the next page to decide if each sentence is correct or incorrect. If it is correct, mark T at the end of each statement. If it is incorrect, mark F at the end of each statement.

THE MILLENNIUM STADIUM, CARDIFF

A new sport stadium opened in Cardiff, capital of Wales, in June 1999. The stadium stands proudly over the city as there aren't many other high buildings. It was built on the site of the world's famous Cardiff Arms Park rugby stadium.

The original Cardiff Arms Park was a piece of ground next to the River Taff, given to the city residents in 1803 by the Marquis of Bute. The idea was that it would be used for leisure activities. The first sporting event on the piece of ground was in 1848 when a cricket match was organized but it wasn't until 1881 that the first seating area of 300 seats was built. Over the next hundred years, Cardiff Arms Park became well known as a location for many important rugby matches.

By the 1990s it had become clear that the stadium was no longer big enough. At that time, there was room for 53,000 people in the Cardiff Stadium (including 11,000 standing). This total number would soon be reduced by a law on safety which stopped people standing in stadiums. A number of different choices were looked at. One was to expand the size of the existing stadium, increasing the number of seats by one-third. Another suggestion was to find another site somewhere in Cardiff to

build a new stadium. But in the end it was decided to knock down the old stadium and build a new one on the same site. Work began on 27 April 1997. It was the first stadium in Britain to have a moving roof so the whole stadium can be covered if it rained or the roof can be left open if it is fine. Another successful design feature is that wherever you sit in the stadium you have an excellent view, even if you're in one of the corners.

The stadium is just a few minutes' walk from the Central Station with bus stops nearby so it is in a perfect location. If you happen to be in Cardiff, you can take a tour of the stadium. Climb to the top and enjoy the views, run down the players' tunnel and imagine yourself being cheered by 72,000 people or visit the changing rooms, training rooms and medical rooms. Tours take place Monday-Saturday (first tour departs 10am, last tour departs 5pm), Sundays and public holidays (first tour departs 10am, last tour departs 4pm), but there are no tours on match or event days. Tours leave from Gate 3 (Westgate Street). You should arrive 10 minutes before departure of the tour and payment is due upon arrival. For prices of a Millennium Stadium Tour call 029 1082 2228.

1. The stadium is taller than most other buildings in Cardiff.
2. Seats were built before the first sporting event at Cardiff Arms Park.
3. New rules meant fewer people would be able to watch a match in the stadium.
4. The idea of building a new stadium in a different part of the city was considered.
5. It is possible to change the position of the roof depending on the weather.
6. Seats in the middle of the stadium have a better view than those in the corners.
7. The stadium is easy to reach by public transport.
8. On a tour, it is possible to see the parts of the stadium used by players.
9. The last tour finished at 4 pm on a Sunday.
10. Tours should be booked and paid for by phone in advance.

III. Read the following passage and circle the best answer A, B, C or D.

Dogs are probably much cleverer than most people think, scientists say. They are convinced that dogs can count and that the animals try to (1) _______ different messages through the pitch and pace of their

barks. Animal behaviorists used to think their bark was simply a way of (2) ________ attention. Now a new study suggests that individual dogs have (3) ________ barks with a range of meanings. For example, dogs usually use high-pitched single barks when they are (4) ________ from their owners and a lower, hasher super bark when strangers (5) ________ towards them or the doorbell rings.

Dogs also know when they are receiving fewer treats because they have a basic mathematical ability that (6) ________ them to tell when one pile of objects is bigger than another. But to count, an animal has to recognize that each object in a set (7) ________ to a single number and that the last number in a (8) _____ represents the total number of objects.

The theory has been tested on eleven dogs. They were first (9) ________ treats before a screen was lowered so that the treats were out of (10) _______. The treats were left as they were or some were added or taken away. If a treat was added or taken away, the dogs looked at them much longer than they did when the treats were not disturbed, presumably because they had done their sums and the numbers did not meet their expectations. Dogs are descended from wolves, which not only have a large neo-cortex - the brain's centre of reasoning - but live in large social groups. This mathematical ability could have been used to work out how many enemies and allies they had in a pack.

1. A. transfer B. convey C. bear D. suggest
2. A. paying B. attracting C. causing D. devoting
3. A. specific B. exact C. detailed D. specialized
4. A. split B. detached C. separated D. divided
5. A. approach B. appear C. draw D. move
6. A. assists B. facilitates C. enables D. informs
7. A. corresponds B. ties C. fits D. complements
8. A. sequence B. system C. progression D. succession
9. A. tempted B. demonstrated C. shown D. presented
10. A. view B. notice C. perception D. sight

IV. Fill in each numbered space with one suitable word.

With the coming of the motor car at the end of the last century a new era in personal transport was born. The early motorist certainly (1) ________ his problems - perhaps the biggest one being (2) ________ his vehicle would start or not. This problem has almost (3) ________ today, but others have (4) ________ its place. More traffic and faster vehicles mean that, (5) ________ safe and reliable a car may be, its driver has to have (6) ________ more driving skill than ever before.

Today's drivers can't neglect their own direct and personal (7) ________ for the accidents that happen on the road every year. A good driver has many things (8) ________ his make-up. Some of (9) ________, such as experience and skill, will come only in (10) ________, but others - just as important must (11) ________ part of him from the start. These qualities are a (12) ________ of responsibility for the safety of others, a determination to (13) ________ on the job of driving, patience and courtesy. Together, these become what is generally known (14) ________ the driver's attitude.

________ (15) everyone is patient (16) ________ nature or gifted (17) ________ good powers of concentration. But because attitude is (18) ________ important a part of safe driving that every driver must (19) ________ a real effort to develop these qualities - and this effort must from the very (20) ________ of the first driving lesson.

Part III. WRITING

I. Finish the second sentence in each pair in such a way that it means the same as the sentence before it.

1. The hurricane blew the roof off the house.

→ The house ....

2. I dislike it when people criticize me unfairly.

→ I object ....

3. It was wrong of you not to call the police at one.

→ You should ....

4. I'd prefer you to sign the contract without any further delay.

→ I'd rather ....

5. We know that feudalism lasted for hundreds of years in Europe.

→ Feudalism ....

6. Despite my support for him, I am not convinced he's right.

→ Even ....

7. The child was so afraid that he hid behind the sofa.

→ So ....

8. You could be arrested for not giving a breath sample to the police.

→ Refusal ....

9. Absolute secrecy was crucial to the success of the mission.

→ Without ....

10. The only thing that makes this job worthwhile is the money.

→ Were ....

II. Write the second sentence in such a way that it is as similar as possible in meaning to the original sentence. Use the word given in brackets and other words as necessary. Do not change the form of the given word.

1. They wouldn't let the former chairman attend the conference. (BARRED)
2. I find Harold's behavior quite incomprehensible. (LOSS)
3. Because I believed his lies, he got a lot of money from me. (CONNED)
4. She chooses the kind of hotels she stays in very carefully. (FUSSY)
5. I don't understand how to fill in this form. (CLEAR)

III. Use the words provided to write meaningful sentences. Use can make any necessary changes if you wish.

Dear Mr Smith

1. I / be / very pleased / meet you / Teacher's conference / London last month.
2. We / have / happy time together / conference.
3. Your kindness / friendliness / made / deep impression / me
4. It / be / kind / you / invite me / come and see you while / I / be / London again / this month.
5. I hope / pay a visit / your school / if / not be / inconvenient.
6. Please / not arrange / program / especially / me.
7. I / be / very happy / fit in / whatever you / do / at that time.
8. I like / stay overnight / hope / arrange / accommodation / me.
9. I / telephone you once / reach the city / confirm / exact time / arrival / school.
10. I / look forward / meet / again.

Yours sincerely

ANSWER KEY

Part I. PRONUNCIATION, VOCABULARY AND GRAMMAR

I. Choose the word that has the underlined part pronounced differently from the others.

1.C 2.A 3.D 4.B 5.B

II. Pick out the word whose stress pattern is different from that of the others in each group.

1.A 2.B 3.B 4.C 5.A

III. Choose the word or phrase which best completes each sentence. Circle A, B, C or D.

1.D	2.C	3.A	4.B	5.D
6.C	7.B	8.A	9.B	10.C
11.D	12.A	13.D	14.B	15.C

IV. Read the passage below and look carefully at each line. Some of the lines are correct, and some have a word which should NOT be there. Underline the word which should NOT be there and write it in the space provided.

1. the	2. to	3. √	4. of	5. be
6. what	7. √	8. √	9. studying	10. at
11. the	12. to	13. √	14. √	15. more

V. Supply the correct form of the VERBS in bracket.

1. needn't have borrowed 2. hurrying 3. lies 4. buried
5. will be waiting 6. arrive 7. being told 8. to do
9. went 10. can't / couldn't have been

VI. Complete the sentences with the phrasal verbs given and put them in the correct tense.

1. get / down 2. conned / into 3. stop off
4. talked / into 5. bumped into 6. shut up
7. gotten up 8. talk / out of 9. get into
10. get out

VII. Give the correct form of the words in bold in the same line. Write your answers on the numbered blanks. (0) has been done as an example.

1. scientists 2. developing / undeveloped
3. unfortunately 4. replacement 5. valuable

6. utilization 7. particularly 8. fertilization

9. pollution 10. insoluble

Part II. READING

I. Read the following text and choose the best answer for the questions below.

1.A 2.D 3.C 4.B 5.B

II. Look at the sentences below. Read the text on the next page to decide if each sentence is correct or incorrect. If it is correct, mark T at the end of each statement. If it is incorrect, mark F at the end of each statement.

1.T 2.F 3.T 4.F 5.T

6.F 7.T 8.T 9.F 10.F

III. Read the following passage and circle the best answer A, B, C or D.

1.B 2.B 3.A 4.C 5.D

6.C 7.A 8.A 9.C 10.D

IV. Fill in each numbered space with one suitable word.

1. had
2. whether
3. disappeared / vanished
4. taken
5. however
6. gained / acquired / much / far / lots / considerably / significantly
7. responsibility / culpability
8. in
9. them / these
10. time
11. form / be
12. sense / feeling
13. concentrate / focus
14. as
15. not
16. by
17. with
18. so
19. make
20. beginning

Part III. WRITING

I. Finish the second sentence in each pair in such a way that it means the same as the sentence before it.

1. The house had its roof blown off by / in / during as a result of / because of the hurricane.
2. I object to people criticizing me unfairly / (my) being unfairly criticized.
3. You should have called the doctor at once.
4. I'd rather you signed the contract without any further delay.
5. Feudalism is known to have lasted for hundreds of years.
6. Even though I support him, I'm mot convinced he's right.
7. So afraid was the child that he hid behind the sofa.
8. Refusal to give a breath sample to the police could lead to your arrest.
9. Without absolute secrecy this mission would not have succeeded / been successfully / would have failed.
10. Were it not for the money, this job wouldn't be worthwhile / I wouldn't do this job.

II. Write the second sentence in such a way that it is as similar as possible in meaning to the original sentence. Use the word given in brackets and other words as necessary. Do not change the form of the given word.

1. They (have) barred the former chairman from attending the conference.
2. I'm at a loss to understand / comprehend Harold's behavior.
3. He conned me out of a lot of money.
4. She's very fussy about the kind of hotels she stays in.
5. I'm not clear about how to fill in this form.

III. Use the words provided to write meaningful sentences. Use can make any necessary changes if you wish.

1. I was very pleased to meet you at the Teacher's conference (which was held) in London last month.
2. We had a happy time together during / at the conference.
3. Your kindness and friendliness made a deep impression on me.
4. It is (was) kind of you to invite (to have invited) me to come and see you while I'm in London again this month.
5. I hope to pay a visit to your school if it is not inconvenient.
6. Please do not arrange the program especially for me.
7. I'm very happy to fit in whatever you are doing at that time.
8. I would like to stay overnight and hope that you can arrange accommodation for me.
9. I will telephone you once I reach the city in order to confirm the exact time of my arrival at the school.
10. I look forward to meeting you again.

ĐỀ THI HỌC SINH GIỎI TỈNH BẮC NINH

Năm học 2009-2010

Thời gian: 180 phút

Part I. PRONUNCIATION - VOCABULARY - GRAMMAR

Question 1: Circle the word whose boldfaced part is pronounced differently from that of the other three.

1. A. private B. typical C. enterprise D. dynamic
2. A. council B. downward C. launch D. accountant
3. A. association B. message C. language D. marriage
4. A. secure B. police C. council D. socialize
5. A. youth B. clothes C. although D. youths

Question 2: Circle the word whose stressed syllable is different from that of the other three.

1. A. economy B. economics C. peninsula D. advisory
2. A. industry B. dramatic C. enormous D. demeanor
3. A. urbanized B. embryo C. concentrate D. cohabit
4. A. Atlanta B. mechanize C. continue D. mechanic
5. A. asset B. civic C. antique D. favorite

Question 3: Circle the word or phrase (A, B, C or D) which best completes each sentence.

1. *The focusing properties of an optical lens depend on the fact _______ the velocity of light is smaller in glass then in the air.*
A. if B. that C. when D. and

2. *Most of the early federal labour laws dealt only with railroads and their employees _______ extending into other industries.*
A. without B. except C. no D. nor

3. *The nature of agricultural production on the prairies is distinct from _______ of the rest of Canada.*
A. what is B. those C. that D. it is

4. *_______ Robert Fulton invented the steamship and improved the submarine, his main achievement lay in making steamboats profitable.*
A. Although B. However C. If D. That

5. *The Cherokee Indians were divided _______ seven clans with members in every village.*
A. at B. of C. into D. in

6. *The importance of the laser lies in the great variety of uses it now has, and the still greater number _______ in the future.*
A. expects B. expecting C. expect D. expected

7. *_______ a short time after the Civil War, Atlanta has become the principal centre of transportation and commerce and finance in the south-eastern United States.*
A. While rebuilt B. Rebuilt
C. It was rebuilt D. When rebuilt

8. *The upper and lower surfaces of the segments of the centipede's body _______ by a flexible membrane.*
A. joining B. joined C. to join D. are joined

9. *By far the most famous member of the Harlem Renaissance movement of the 1920s _______ Langston Hughes.*
A. has been B. was C. was being D. had been

10. *_______ Canada has never developed a national press is most likely due to regional differences of outlook and interests.*
A. because of B. Although C. It is D. That

11. *I wouldn't say he was briant at his job, but he's quite _______.*
A. cautious B. wary C. effective D. competent

12. *I reminded him twice, so as to _______ that he wouldn't forget.*
A. check B. take care C. watch out D. make sure

13. *He's very _______ about his private life. He's got no secret.*
A. trustworthy B. direct C. open D. sincere

14. *It was a _______ mistake. I wasn't trying to cheat you.*
A. genuine B. truthful C. sincere D. frank

15. *It's not very _______ to speak with your mouthful.*
A. tactful B. gentle C. polite D. educated

16. *The manager is _______ He can't see the long-term benefits of installing a computer.*
A. petty B. narrow-minded
C. intolerant D. absent-minded

17. *He told me that he would be here _______ a moment.*
A. on B. for C. at D. in

18. *I'm sure they were _______ lies.*

A. telling B. speaking C. talking D. saying

19. *The boys' father built them a large sand box _______.*

A. to play in it B. to play in

C. to play in there D. in which to play

20. *The impact of two vehicles can cause a lot of _______ to both.*

A. damagings B. damaging C. damages D. damage

Question 4: *Each line in the following passage contains a mistake. Pick out the mistake (in line order) and correct it. (0) has been done for you as an example.*

Yesterday afternoon, Frank Hawkins <u>**is**</u> telling me about his	(0)...is...	was
experiences as a young man. Frank is now a head of a very large	1..........	....
business company, but as a boy he use to work in a small shop. It	2..........	....
was his job to repair bicycle and at that time he used to work	3..........	....
fourteen hours a day. He saved money for years and in 1938 he	4..........	....
bought a small workshop in his own. During the war Frank used	5..........	....
to do spare parts for aeroplanes. At that time he had two helpers.	6..........	....
By the end of the war, the small workshop have become a large	7..........	....
factory where employed seven hundred people. Frank smiled	8..........	....
while he remembered his hard early years and the long road to	9..........	....
success. He was still smiling if the door opened and his wife came in. She wanted him to repair her son's bicycle!	10..........	....

Question 5: Write the correct form of the words in the space provided from the words in the next column.

Dieppe's <u>***closeness***</u> to Paris makes this much loved-seaside resort an (1) _______ for weekend holiday breaks in winter and summer alike. The spectacular new marina (2) _______ sea-goers to make a stopover in the heart of the town, which is right next to the fishing harbour. Within easy reach of Paris, it has been designated as a town of art and history. The (3) _______ white-brick buildings remind one that Dieppe was entirely (4) _______ after the great fire in 1649. The (5) _______ of the town centre, (6) _______ respecting the original (7) _______, 'lends a special charm. The castle museum, dominating the town, seemingly watches over its people. Its views across the valley are particularly (8) _____. Dieppe has an intense (9) _____ life and is the birthplace of "Coast to Coast", a France-British meeting of choreographers and dancers. "I can recommend without (10) _______ a visit to this wonderful town."

0. close
1. attract
2. able
3. character
4. build
5. restore
6. stylistic
7. architect
8. impress
9. culture
10. hesitate

Question 6: Supply the correct form of the VERBS in bracket. Write your answers in the numbered spaces.

I (1-walk) _______ along the deserted main street of a small seaside town in the North of England, (2-look) _______ for somewhere (3-make) _______ a phone call. My car (4-break) _______ down outside the town and I wanted to contact the A. A. The street (5-run) _______ parallel to the sea and (6-join) _______ to it by a number of narrow side streets. Low grey clouds (7-drift) _______ off across the sky and there was a cold damp wind (8-blow) _______ off the sea which nearly threw me off my feet when I (9-cross) _______ one of the side streets. It (10-rain) _______ for a long time.

Question 7: Fill in each blank with a suitable preposition.

1. Do boys take as much trouble _______ their appearance as girls?
2. How do you react _______ advertisements on the TV?
3. She is trying to make herself presentable _______ the party.
4. He peered miserably _______ the mirror.
5. Don't worry, Michael will be calling _______ you in ten minutes.

Question 8: Replace the underlined verbs with the phrasal verbs with TAKE.

1. Both Ann and her sister <u>look like</u> her mother.

2. As its sales have increased, that computer company is going to employ more staff.
3. He wants to start playing tennis next summer.
4. Due to the bad weather condition, the plane won't leave until 5:00 pm
5. While talking with native English speakers, we can learn a lot of new words and structures.
6. They often participate in school panel discussions.
7. Could I have four pizzase to eat at home, please?
8. His parents are going to obtain a loan from the bank to buy a new house
9. The president of the company has resigned, and the vice president is going to replace him in that post.
10. ASEAN ministerial meetings are held every year in different countries.

Part II: READING

Question 1: Fill each of the numbered blanks in the following passage. Use only one word in each space.

When telephoning friends in Australia, would you like to see picture of the (1) _______ at the same time? When calling a (2) _______ about a broken car, would you like to look at diagrams in a part of the catalogue? When discussing financial figures, would you like to have (3) _______ transferred into your own desk-top computer?

If this can be done now - by big businesses with the money and expertise required. But in a (4) _______ years ordinary people should be able to do the same. This became clear at the Telecom Fair, a trade exhibition and conference for the world's telecommunications community in Geneva earlier this month. There are facsimile machine able (5) _______ transmit a document in six seconds (compared with the present 60 seconds), and one that can transmit in color. There are picture phones (6) _______ send and display a series of stil photographs of the people talking on the line. And there are drawing pads which allow your doodles to appear on another pad at the receiving end. The technology for integrating communication services over a digital network is available now. But the telecommunications world has not (7) _______ defined all the standards necessary or (8) _______ truly global network to emerge. This could take up to ten years.

In the future, terminals will look very different from normal telephone handsets. They will (9) _______ video screens typewriter keyboards, drawing pads or printing devices. It is possible to have an intelligent terminal which could read a credit card, send data automatically to the computer centre, and then have the person say a few words in the telephone for the computer to recognize the voice pattern before authorization. It should work well (10) _______ you have a heavy cold.

Question 2: Read the passage below and choose the best answer to each of the question below.

The Sun today is a yellow star. It is **fuelled** by thermonuclear reactions near its centre that convert hydrogen to helium. The Sun has existed in its present **state** for about 4 billion, 600 million years, and is thousands of times larger than the Earth.

By studying other stars, astronomers can predict what the rest of the Sun's life will be like. About 5 million years from now, the core of the Sun will shrink and become hotter. The surface temperature will fall. The higher temperature of the centre will increase the rate of thermonuclear reactions. The outer regions of the Sun will expand approximately 35 million miles about distance to Mercury, which is the closest planet to the Sun. The Sun will then be a red giant star. Temperatures on the Earth will become too hot for life to exist.

Once the Sun has used up its thermonuclear energy as a red giant, it will begin to shrink. After it shrinks to the size of the Earth, it will become a white star. The Sun may throw off huge amounts of gases in violent eruptions called nova explosions as it changes from a red giant to a white dwarf.

After billions of years as a white dwarf, the Sun will have used up all it fuel and will have lost its heat. Such a star is called a black dwarf. After the Sun has become a black dwarf, the Earth will be dark and cold. If any atmosphere remains **there**, it will have frozen onto the Earth's surface.

1. What is the primary purpose of this passage?

A. To alert people to the dangers posed by the Sun
B. To discuss conditions on Earth in the far future
C. To present a theory about red giant stars
D. To describe changes that the Sun will go through

*2. The word "**fuelled**" in line 1 is closet meaning to*

A. powered B. bombarded C. created D. propelled

3. *The word "**state**" in line 2 is closet meaning to*

A. shape B. condition C. location D. size

4. *It can be inferred from the passage that the Sun*

A. is approximately halfway through its life as a yellow dwarf star

B. has been in existence for 10 billion years

C. is rapidly changing in size and brightness

D. will continue as a yellow dwarf for another ten billion years.

5. *What will probably be the first stage of change as the Sun becomes a red giant?*

A. Its core will cool off and use less fuel

B. Its surface will become hotter and shrink

C. It will throw off huge amounts gases.

D. Its centre will grow smaller and hotter

6. *When the Sun becomes a red giant, what will conditions be like on Earth?*

A. Its atmosphere will freeze and become solid

B. It will be enveloped in the expanding surface of the Sun

C. It will become too hot for life to exist.

D. It will be nearly destroyed by nova explosions.

7. *As a while dwarf the Sun will be*

A. the same size as a planet Mercury

B. thousands of times smaller than it is today

C. around 35 million miles in diameter

D. cold and dark

8. *According to the passage, which of the following best describes the sequence of stages that the Sun will probably pass through?*

A. yellow dwarf, white dwarf, red giant, black giant.

B. red giant, white dwarf, red dwarf, nova explosion

C. yellow dwarf, red giant, white dwarf, black dwarf

D. white dwarf, red giant, black dwarf, yellow dwarf

9. *The word "**there**" in line 17 refers to*

A. our own planet B. the outer surface of the Sun

C. the core of the black dwarf D. the planet Mercury.

10. *Which of the following best describe the tone of the passage?*

A. alarmed B. pessimistic C. comic D. objective

Question 3: Put these sentences in the right order to complete the text. Number 1 has been done for you as an example.

A. is also an international city where you can eat food from

B. wonderful beaches! When they think of Sydney, many people think

C. opened in 1973 for music, theatre and dance. Near

D. building look like sails on Sydney Harbour. It was

E. the Opera House is one of the longest

F. all over the world, or just visit some of the thirty

G. Sydney is the oldest and biggest city, with 3,7 million

H. buildings are the centre for much of Australian business. It

I. people. It is a busy modern city and its high rise

J. of the Sydney Opera House. The roof of this beautiful

K. bridges in the world-the Sydney Harbour Bridge

Part III: WRITING

Question 1: Rewrite the following sentences with the same meaning as the given one. Use the words given(2pts)

1. *Harry couldn't afford this car.*

→ This car was ....

2. *How did you get the idea that they are rich?*

→ What made ....

3. *As my grandmother grows older, she becomes more intolerrant.*

→ The older ....

4. *On arriving in Canberra, I wrote a letter to my parents.*

→ When I ....

5. *People always laugh at his face, and he dislike it.*

→ He hates ....

6. *I was on the point of leaving the house when the telephone rang.*

→ I was ....

7. *It is said that the thief stole everything in the house.*

→ Everything ....

8. *He ran so fast that nobody could catch up with him.*

→ So ....

9. *"I'm sorry I didn't catch the ball for your sister yesterday" Nam said to Huong*

→ Nam apologized ....

10. *Pupils are not allowed to leave the classroom at any time.*

→ At ....

Question 2: Rewrite the following sentences with the same meaning as the given one, using the words given.

1. The film wasn't as good as we expected. (come)
2. Please inform the relevant authorities at once. (delay)
3. Everyone who spoke to the victim is a suspect. (under)
4. This situation is really not funny. (beyond)
5. I can't find the answer without a calculator. (out)

Question 3: Use the words given to write the letter. You can make any additions or changes if necessary.

Dear John.

1. I / get / postcard / you / this afternoon.
2. I / pleased / you / able / come / next week.
3. not worry / accommodation. There / big hotel / corner / my street.
4. I / use / stay / that hotel / before / move / my flat.
5. I / sure / you / not / bored / because / this / ineresting town.
6. I / go / college / afternoon / so / we / meet / evening.
7. Mr Smith / my lecturer / teach / I / start / course.
8. I / introduce / him / you / come here.
9. you / think / good idea?
10. I / have / good time / this town / hope / you / enjoy yourself / too.

Write to me soon.

Love

Jack.

ANSWER KEY

Part I: PHONETICS - GRAMMAR - VOCABULARY

Question 1: Circle the word whose boldfaced part is pronounced differently from that of the other three.

1.B 2.C 3.A 4.D 5.A

Question 2: Circle the word whose stressed syllable is different from that of the other three.

1.B 2.A 3.D 4.B 5.C

Question 3: Choose the word or phrase (A, B, C or D) which best completes each sentence.

1.B 2.A 3.C 4.A 5.C

6.D 7.B 8.D 9.B 10.D

11.C 12.D 13.C 14.A 15.C

16.B 17.D 18.A 19.B 20.D

Question 4: Correct the mistakes.

1. a head → the head
2. use to → used to
3. bicycle → bicycles
4. saved → had saved
5. in → of
6. do → make
7. have → had
8. where → which
9. hard early → early hard
10. if → when

Question 5: Supply the correct form of the verb in blanket.

1. attraction
2. enables
3. characteristic / characterful
4. rebuilt
5. restoration
6. stylistically
7. architecture
8. impressive
9. cultural
10. hesitating / hesitation

Question 6: Supply the correct form of the VERBS in bracket. Write your answers in the numbered spaces.

1. was walking
2. looking
3. to make
4. had broken
5. ran
6. was joined
7. were drifting
8. blowing
9. was crossing
10. had been raining

Question 7. Fill in each blank with a suitable preposition.

1. with 2. to 3. at 4. in 5. on

Question 8: Replace the underlined verbs with the phrasal verbs with TAKE.

1. take after 2. take on 3. take up 4. take off
5. take in 6. take part 7. take away 8. take out
9. take over 10.take place

Part II: READING

Question 1: Fill each of the numbered blanks in the following passage. Use only one word in each space.

1. others 2. garage 3. them 4. few
5. to 6. which / that 7. yet 8. a
9. have 10. if

Question 2: Read the passage below and choose the best answer to each of the question below.

1.D 2.A 3.B 4.A 5.D
6.C 7.B 8.C 9.A 10.D

Question 3: Put these sentences in the right order to complete the text. Number 1 has been done for you as an example.

1.G 2.I 3.H 4.A 5.F
6.B 7.J 8.D 9.C 10.E 11.K

Part III: WRITING

Question 1. Rewrite the following sentences with the same meaning as the given one. Use the words given.

1. This car was too expensive for Harry to buy. / This car was so expensive that Harry couldn't buy it.
2. What made you think that they are rich?
3. The older my grandmother is, the more intolerrant she becomes.
4. When I arrived in Canberra, I wrote a letter to my parents.
5. He hates people laughing at his face. / He hates being lauged at his face (by people).
6. I was about to leave the house when the telephone rang.
7. Everything in the house is said to have been stolen (by the thief).
8. So fast did he run that nobody could catch up with him.
9. Nam apologized Huong for not catching (not having caught) the ball for her sister the day before.
10. At no time are pupils allowed to leave the classroom.

Question 2: Rewrite the following sentences. Use the words given.

1. The film didn't come up to our expectation.
2. Please, inform the relevant authorities without delay.
3. Everyone who spoke to the victim is under suspicion.
4. This situation is beyond a joke.
5. I can't work out the answer without a calculator.

Question 3: Write the letter. Use the words given.

1. I got a postcard from you this afternoon.
2. I'm pleased that you will be able to come here next week.
3. Do not worry about accommodation. There is a big hotel at the corner of my street.

4. I used to stay in that hotel before I moved to my flat.
5. I am sure you will not feel bored here because this is an inneresting town.
6. I go to my college in the afternoon so we can meet (each other) in the evening.
7. Mr Smith is my lecturer who has taught me since I started the course.
8. I will introduce him to you when you come here.
9. Do you think it is a good idea?
10. I'm having a good time in this town and I hope you will enjoy yourself here too.

ĐỀ THI HỌC SINH GIỎI TỈNH BẮC GIANG

Năm học 2010-2011

Thời gian: 180 phút

Section A: PHONETICS

Part I. Choose one word whose underlined part is pronounced differently from the others by circling A, B, C or D.

1. A. increased B. pleased C. replaced D. fixed
2. A. insert B. insist C. resist D. inside
3. A. cloth B. both C. ghost D. sold
4. A. brother B. breathe C. either D. breath
5. A. places B. houses C. nieces D. buses

Part II. Choose one word whose stress pattern is different from the others by circling A, B, C or D.

6. A. solidarity B. enthusiast C. spectator D. precision
7. A. energetic B. international C. competitive D. recreational
8. A. differently B. increasingly C. excellently D. probably
9. A. swallow B. digest C. survive D. impress
10. A. abnormality B. opportunity C. personality D. activity

Section B: GRAMMAR & VOCABULARY

Part I. Complete the following sentences with the correct form of the verbs in brackets.

11. (Lose) _______ in a strange town is not a pleasant experience at all.
12. Her father pays her fee; otherwise, she (not be) _______ here.
13. It is necessary that they (start) _____ to repair the road at once.
14.15. By the end of last year he (read) ______ four Shakespeare's plays and by the next year he (read) _______ two more.
16. We had a lot of fun (play) ________ games at the picnic.
17. Don't phone me after 11 p.m. I (be) ________ asleep.
18. I still remember (hear) ________ her singing this song.
19. Police are reported (find) ________ the missing woman.
20. She timidly entered, (accompany) ________ by her mother.

Part II. Choose the best answer by circling A, B, C or D to complete the sentences.

21. It is our responsibility to contribute to _____ our own lives.

A. making B. doing C. reforming D. bettering

22. The problem _____ never occurred.

A. I had expected it B. which expected
C. I had expected D. that I had expected it

23. ____ any of the _____ in your class have tickets for the lecture series?

A. Do / student B. Does / student
C. Do / students D. Does / students

24. Sometimes a book can change history. One book that certainly _____ Uncle Tom's Cabin, written by Harriet Beeches Stow.

A. did was B. did that C. did it D. did were

25. She studied medicine and then decided to specialise _____ paediatrics.

A. to B. in C. for D. on

26. The little boy pleaded _____ not to leave him alone in the dark.

A. on her mother B. her mother
C. with her mother D. at his mother

27. The government made a timely decision to _____ the flood victims with food, clothes and medicines.

A. give B. provide C. offer D. present

28. _____, the people who come to this club are in their twenties and thirties.

A. By and large B. Altogether C. To a degree D. Virtually

29. They asked me _____ your work on the project.

A. if you have finished B. you had finished
C. whether you finished D. if you had finished

30. The strike was _____ owing to a last-minute agreement with the management.

A. called off B. broken up C. set back D. put down

Part III. Give the correct form of the words in brackets.

31. Please (***know***) ________ our letter of the 25th. We have not had a reply.
32. Eating fish and lots of vegetables greatly increases your life (***expect***) ________.
33. Some people are (***terror***) ________ by hi-tech devices.
34. Wow, I'm afraid I am not very (***photo***) ________.
35. The (***forest***) ________ has caused many so-called man-made disasters.
36. (***inspire***) ________ is not enough by itself. You must work hard, too.
37. Hurry up! I'm starting to lose (***patient***) ________ with you.
38. I thought his explanation was not (***necessary***) _______ complex.
39. He promised to come but he's rather (***rely***) ________.
40. Whether the entrance exam should be abandoned remains (***controversy***) ________.

Part IV. Find one mistake in each sentence below by circling the letter A, B, C or D.

41. (A) Man and animals use the energy (B) finding in food (C) to operate (D) their body and muscles.
42. The exhibition was the (A) centre of attraction (B) like it was of (C) historical (D) interest.
43. Many species of animals (A) must have been threatened and can easily become (B) extinct if we (C) don't make an effort (D) to protect them.
44. His professor (A) had (B) him (C) to rewrite his assignment (D) many times.

45. (A) Because there are (B) less members present today than (C) there were yesterday, we must wait (D) until the next meeting to discuss this.

46. Each of the (A) cars in the showroom (B) was quickly sold (C) to (D) their new owner.

47. I (A) gave to Susan the address (B) so that she (C) could contact (D) me.

48. (A) Originally (B) was known as water ballet, synchronized swimming (C) began in Canada in (D) the 1920s.

49. Tom (A) suggests (B) that she (C) looks for (D) another job.

50. The ruler (A) of Brunei, a tiny country in (B) the Southeast Asia, is one of (C) the world's richest (D) people.

Section C: READING

Part I. Fill in each numbered space with one appropriate word.

__(51)__ is one of the most important ways of communicating. It __(52)__ of far more than just making noises. To talk and to be understood by other people, we have to speak a language, that is, we have to use __(53)__ of sounds that everyone agrees to __(54)__ for a particular object or idea. Communication would be impossible if everyone made up their own language. Learning a language properly is very important. The basic __(55)__ of English is not very large, and about 2,000 words are needed to speak it quite well. But the more words you know, the more idea you can express and the more __(56)__ you can be about their exact meaning. __(57)__ are the main thing we use in communicating __(58)__ we want to say. The way we say the words is also very important. Our __(59)__ of voice can express many __(60)__ and show whether we are pleased or angry for instance.

Part II. Read the passage below and then circle the correct answer A, B, C or D.

JOB DECISION

What sort of job should you look for? Much depends (61) _____ your long-term aim. You need to ask (62) _____ whether you want to specialise in a particular field, work your (63) _____ up to higher levels of responsibility or (64) _____ of your current employment into a broader field.

This job will be studied very carefully when you send your letter of (65) _____ for your next job. It (66) _____ show evidence of serious career planning. (67) _____ important, it should extend you, develop you and give you increasing responsibility. Incidentally, if the travel bug is biting, (68) _____ is the time to pack up and go. You can do temporary work for a (69) _____; when you return, pick up where you have (70) _____ off and get the second job.

61.	A. for	B. on	C. of	D. with
62.	A. you	B. if	C. yourself	D. oneself
63.	A. path	B. road	C. street	D. way
64.	A. out	B. off	C. into	D. over
65.	A. applicants	B. application	C. form	D. employment
66.	A. will	B. would	C. should	D. may
67.	A. Less	B. Even	C. Almost	D. Most
68.	A. then	B. now	C. so	D. such
69.	A. day	B. time	C. while	D. ages
70.	A. left	B. came	C. taken	D. paid

Part III. Read the passage below and then circle the correct answer A, B, C or D.

THE BEATLES

In the 1960s, The Beatles were probably the most famous pop group in the whole world. Since then, there have been a great many groups that have achieved enormous fame, so it is perhaps difficult now to imagine how sensational The Beatles were at that time. They were four boys from the north of England and none of them had any training in music. They started by performing and recording songs by black Americans and they had some success with these songs. Then they started writing their own songs and that was when they became really popular. The Beatles changed pop music. They were the first pop group to achieve great success from songs they had written themselves. After that it became common for groups and singers to write their own songs. The Beatles did not have a long career. Their first hit record was in 1963 and they split up in 1970. They stopped doing live performances in 1966 because it had become too dangerous for them - their fans were so excited that they surrounded them and tried to take their clothes as souvenirs! However, today some of their songs remain as famous as they were when they first came out. Throughout the world many people can sing parts of a Beatles song if you ask them.

71. *The passage is mainly about ________.*

A. how The Beatles became more successful than other groups

B. why The Beatles split up after 7 years

C. The Beatles' fame and success

D. many people's ability to sing a Beatles song

72. *The four boys of the Beatles ________.*

A. came from the same family

B. came from a town in the north of England

C. were at the same age

D. received good training in music

73. *The word "sensational" is closest in meaning to ________.*

A. notorious B. bad C. shocking D. popular

74. *The first songs of The Beatles were ________.*

A. written by themselves C. paid a lot of money

B. broadcast on the radio D. written by black Americans

75. *What is not true about The Beatles?*

A. The members had no training in music.

B. They had a long stable career.

C. They became famous when they wrote their own songs.

D. They were afraid of being hurt by fans.

76. *The Beatles stopped their live performances because ________.*

A. they had earned enough money

B. they did not want to work with each other

C. they spent more time writing their own songs

D. they were afraid of being hurt by fans

77. *The year 1970 was the time when ________.*

A. they split up C. they started their career

B. they changed pop music D. they stopped singing live

78. *What the fans of The Beatles often did was to ________.*

A. sing together with them

B. take their clothes as souvenirs

C. ask them to write more songs

D. ask them why they should separate

79. *Some songs of The Beatles now ________.*

A. are still famous as they used to be B. became too old to sing

C. are sung by crazy fans D. are the most famous

80. *The tone of the passage is that of ________.*

A. admiration B. criticism C. neutral D. sarcasm

Section D: WRITING

Part I. Finish the second sentence so that it means the same as the first one.

81. *I'm sure someone has been following me.*

→ Someone ....

82. *She's very patient and loyal, that's why she hasn't left him.*

→ If it ....

83. *The two paintings look identical to me.*

→ I can ....

84. *If you were in the situation I am in, you'd feel the same.*

→ If you put ....

85. *The team is the same as it was for the last Saturday's match.*

→ There has ....

86. *As far as I know, Mr. Green is a vegetarian.*

→ To the best ....

87. *Richard only took over the family business because his father decided to retire early.*

→ But for his ....

88. *I wasn't a bit surprised to hear that Karen had changed her job.*

→ It came ....

89. *I left without saying goodbye as I didn't want to disturb the meeting.*

→ Rather ....

90. *Just keep the book if you still need it.*

→ As ....

Part II. Use the given and other words to complete the following sentences so that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence. Do not change the word given.

91. *To Alan's amazement, the passport office was closed when he arrived.* ***(find)***

→ Alan ________ the passport office closed when he arrived.

92. *Sheila had to finish the accounts and write several letters as well.* ***(addition)***

→ Sheila had to finish the accounts ________ several letters.

93. *It's unusual for Carol to get angry with her staff.* **(hardly)**

→ Carol _________ temper with her staff.

94. *John's behaviour at the party annoyed me.* **(John)**

→ I was annoyed by the _________ at the party.

95. *After a long chase, the police finally succeeded in arresting the thief.* **(to)**

→ After a long chase, the police finally _________ the thief.

Part III. Complete the following sentences, using the prompts given.

96. Ho Chi Minh / regard / as / father / Vietnam.
97. Know / how / use / computer / be / very important / nowadays.
98. He / grow / so fat / he not be able / wear / favourite jeans.
99. It / embarrassing / enter / classroom / after / lesson / start.
100. He/ look down/ people/ not have/ many/ qualifications/ as/ he.

ANSWER KEY

Section A: PHONETICS

Part I. Choose one word whose underlined part is pronounced differently from the others by circling A, B, C or D.

1.B	2.C	3.A	4.D	5.B

Part II. Choose one word whose stress pattern is different from the others by circling A, B, C or D.

6.A	7.C	8.B	9.A	10.D

Section B: GRAMMAR & VOCABULARY

Part I. Complete the following sentences with the correct form of the verbs in brackets.

11. Being lost	12. wouldn't be	13. start
14. had read	15. will have read	16. playing
17. will / shall be	18. hearing	19. to have found
20. accompanied		

Part II. Choose the best answer by circling A, B, C or D to complete the sentences.

21.D	22.C	23.C	24.A	25.B
26.C	27.B	28.A	29.D	30.A

Part III. Give the correct form of the words in brackets.

31. acknowledge	32. expectancy	33. terrified
34. photogenic	35. deforestation	36. Inspiration
37. patience	38. unnecessarily	39. unreliable
40. controversial		

Part IV. Find one mistake in each sentence below by circling the letter A, B, C or D.

41.B	42.B	43.A	44.C	45.B
46.D	47.A	48.B	49.C	50.B

Section C: READING

Part I. Fill in each numbered space with one appropriate word.

51. Speech	52. consists	53. combination	54. stand
55. vocabulary	56. precise	57. Words	58. what
59. tone	60. emotions		

Part II. Read the passage below and then circle the correct answer A, B, C or D.

61.B	62.C	63.D	64.A	65.B
66.C	67.D	68.B	69.C	70.A

Part III. Read the passage below and then circle the correct answer A, B, C or D.

71.C	72.B	73.C	74.D	75.B
76.D	77.A	78.B	79.A	80.A

Section D: WRITING

Part I. Finish the second sentence so that it means the same as the first one.

81. Someone must have been following me.
82. If it weren't for her patience and loyalty, she would have left him.
83. I can see no difference between the two paintings.
84. If you put yourself in my situation / place / position, you'd feel the same.
85. There has been no change to the team since the last Saturday's match.
86. To the best of my knowledge, Mr. Green is a vegetarian.
87. But for his father's early retirement Richard would not have taken over the family business.
88. It came as no surprise to me to hear that Karen had changed her job.
89. Rather than disturb the meeting, I left without saying goodbye.
90. As long as you need the book, (just) keep it / you can keep it / please keep it.

Part II. Use the given and other words to complete the following sentences so that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence. Do not change the word given.

91. Alan was amazed to find the passport office closed when he arrived. / that the passport office had been closed when he arrived.

92. Sheila had to finish the accounts in addition to writing several letters.

93. Carol hardly loses her temper with her staff.

94. I was annoyed by the way John behaved at the party.

95. After a long chase, the police finally managed to arrest the thief.

Part III. Complete the following sentences, using the prompts given.

96. Ho Chi Minh is regarded as the father of Vietnam.

97. Knowing how to use the computer is very important nowadays.

98. He grew so fat that he wasn't able to wear his favourite jeans.

Or: He has grown so fat that he is not / isn't able to wear his favorite jeans.

99. It is embarrassing to enter the classroom after the lesson has started.

100. He looks down on people who don't have as many qualifications as him / as he does.

ĐỀ THI HỌC SINH GIỎI TỈNH BẮC GIANG

Năm học 2009-2010

Thời gian: 180 phút

Section a: PHONETICS

Part I. Choose one word whose underlined part is pronounced differently from the others by circling A, B, C or D.

1. A. add B. answer C. aspect D. mechanic
2. A. breathe B. leather C. feather D. measure
3. A. disguise B. bruise C. cruise D. suit
4. A. modest B. model C. hobby D. host
5. A. stronger B. singer C. finger D. longer

Part II. Choose one word whose stress pattern is different from the others by circling A, B, C or D.

6. A. interesting B. surprising C. amusing D. successful

7. A. understand B. engineer C. benefit D. Vietnamese
8. A. applicant B. uniform C. yesterday D. employment
9. A. paper B. tonight C. lecture D. story
10. A. money B. army C. afraid D. people

Section B: GRAMMAR & VOCABULARY

Part I. Complete the following sentences with the correct form of the verbs in brackets.

11. You look great! You (exercise) _______ at the fitness center?

12.13. The teacher along with her students (laugh) _______ heartily when the Vice Principal (walk) _______ past.

14.15. She (not want) _______ (call) _______ at home unless there is an emergency.

16. At this time next month, they (work) _______ in Ho Chi Minh City.

17. Galileo proved that the earth (go) _______ around the sun.

18. When I arrived at the party, Tom (already go) _______ home.

19. It is necessary that he (finish) _______ the report on time.

20. He died of lung cancer. He (smoke) _______ a lot.

Part II. Choose the best answer by circling A, B, C or D to complete the sentences.

21. I couldn't tell what time it was because the workmen had removed the _______ of the clock.

A. hands B. pointers C. arms D. fingers

22. My father often does _______ with people from other countries in the region.

A. finances B. business C. affairs D. economy

23. According to a recent survey, most people are on good _______ with their neighbors.

A. relations B. acquaintance C. relationship D. terms

24. Forget all and try your best next time-Lightning never _______ twice in the same place.

A. strikes B. attacks C. beats D. hits

25. Careless driving also accounts _______ the increasing number of traffic accidents.

A. on B. into C. for D. with

26. One of the solutions suggested by environmentalists is _______ vehicles from the city center.

A. to ban B. banning C. banned D. ban

27. There were ____ few interesting people there that we decided to go home.

A. such B. so C. many D. only

28. Tom: "Thank you very much for a lovely party!". Jerry: "________."

A. Cheers B. Have a good day

C. You are welcome D. Thanks

29. _______ raiding for camels was a significant part of Bedouin life has been documented in Wilfed Thesiger's Arabian Sands.

A. That B. Which C. What D. Where

30. Don't start the next page _____ you have finished the last test question.

A. when B. while C. until D. since

Part III. Give the correct form of the words in brackets.

31. The doctor has (repeat) advised him to stop smoking.
32. I thought he'd forgotten his promise, but he phoned to (sure) me.
33. "It's a good idea but rather (practice), Mr. John".
34. The criminal was sentenced to one year's (prison)
35. I need a pencil-(sharp) to make this pencil sharp.
36. The thing I hate most about being unemployed is the (boring)
37. Don't believe a word he says. He's a terrible (lie)
38. Languages are used for (communicate) purposes.
39. September 2nd is the (depend) Day of Vietnam.
40. The road is narrow but they're (plan) to widen it.

Part IV. Find one mistake in each sentence below by circling the letter A, B, C or D.

41. (A) The director (B) has not decided (C) how to deal with the new problems (D) already.
42. The (A) progress (B) made (C) in space travel (D) for the early 1960s is remarkable.
43. Because there are (A) less members present tonight (B) than there (C) were last night, we must wait until the next meeting (D) to vote.
44. Paris (A) has been (B) well-known about (C) its famous monuments, beautiful music, and wonderful restaurants (D) for over one hundred years.
45. Sandra has (A) not rarely missed a play (B) or concert (C) since she was seventeen (D) years old.

46. There is (A) no limit to the diversity to (B) be finding in the (C) cultures of people (D) throughout the world.
47. The teacher (A) told his pupils (B) whether they knew how (C) to behave and remarked that there (D) must be no talking in lessons.
48. When I (A) entered the room, I (B) found my young son (C) to stand on the kitchen table.
49. (A) Petroleum is (B) composed of a complex (C) mix of hydrogen (D) and carbon.
50. My English teacher said we (A) should write another composition for tomorrow (B) related for our experience (C) at (D) last week's workshop.

Section C: READING

Part I. Fill in each numbered space with one appropriate word.

At last it is here: tomorrow is the exam day. There is no more homework to do, you have done lots of (51) _______ and you have had plenty of useful practice with past papers. You have finished the (52) _______. So what should you do now? Probably the least advisable course of (53) _______ would be to carry on studying late into the night, trying (54) _______ to learn things you should have learnt long ago and (55) _______ in the morning with an awful headache.

A far better idea is to practice, (56) _______ a singer or a musician does, what you already know. In order not to feel (57) _______ the next day, go to bed early and get up at your usual (58) _______. You may be a little bit (59) _______ but that is probably just a (60) _______ of your determination to do well in the exam.

Part II. Read the passage below and then circle the correct answer A, B, C or D.

English has for more than a century and a half (61) _______ called a world language. The number of people who speak it as their mother tongue, has been estimated at between three hundred million (62) _______ four hundred million. It is recognised as an (63) _______ language in countries (64) _______ 1.5 billion people live. In China, the importance (65) _______ to learning English is such that a televised teaching course drew audiences of (66) _______ to 100 million. But this spread of English throughout the world is relatively recent. In the late sixteenth century English was spoken by just (67) _______ five million people. The arrival

of English in North America was the key step in its (68) ______ expansion. The United States is a huge commercial market and this has tended to promote the English language in many (69) ______ nations. About eighty per cent of the data stored on the world 's computers is believed (70) ______ in English and nowadays insufficient knowledge of English can be a problem in businesses.

61. A. being B. been C. is D. be
62. A. to B. or C. and D. with
63. A. official B. office C. original D. main
64. A. which B. who C. that D. where
65. A. attached B. attaching C. attach D. which attach
66. A. having B. on C. up D. down
67. A. below B. beneath C. less D. under
68. A. nation - wide B. world - wide C. country - wide D. world - through
69. A. others B. another C. other D. various
70. A. is B. to be C. being D. that

Part III. Read the passage below and then circle the correct answer A, B, C or D.

Although speech is the most advanced form of communication, there are many ways of communicating without using speech. Signals, signs symbols and gestures may be found in every known culture. The basic function of a signal is to **impinge upon** the environment in such a way that **it** attracts attention, for example, the dots and the dashes of a telegraph circuit. Coded to refer to speech, the **potential** for communication is very great. Less adaptable to the codification of words, signs also contain meaning in and of themselves. A stop sign or a barber pole conveys meaning quickly and conveniently. Symbols are more difficult to describe than either signals or signs because of their **intricate** relationship with the receiver's cultural perceptions. In some cultures, applauding in a theater provides performers with an auditory symbol of approval. Gestures such as waving and handshaking also communicate certain cultural massages.

Although signals, signs, symbols and gestures are very useful, they do have a major disadvantage. They usually do not allow ideas to be shared without the sender being directly adjacent to the receiver. As a result, means of communication intended to be used for long distances

and extended period are based upon speech. Radio, television and the telephone are only a few.

71. Which of the following would be the best title for this passage?
A. Signs and Signal B. Gesture
C. Communication D. Speech

72. What does the author say about speech?
A. It is the only true form of communication.
B. It is dependent upon the advances made by inventors.
C. It is necessary for communication to occur.
D. It is the most advanced form of communication.

73. According to the passage, what is a signal?
A. The most difficult form of communication to describe
B. A form of communication which may be used across long distances.
C. A form of communication that interrupts the environment.
D. The form of communication most related to cultural perceptions.

74. The phrase "impinge upon" is closed in meaning to ______.
A. intrude B. improve C. vary D. prohibit

75. The word "it" in bold refers to ______.
A. function B. signal C. environment D. way

76. The word "potential" could be best replaced by ______.
A. range B. advantage C. organization D. possibility

77. The word "intricate" could be best replaced by which of the following?
A. inefficient B. complicated C. historical D. uncertain

78. Applauding was cited as an example of ______.
A. a signal B. sign C. a symbol D. a gesture

79. Why were the telephone, radio and TV invented?
A. people were unable to understand signs, symbols and signals.
B. People wanted to communicate across long distances.
C. People believed that signs, signals and symbols were obsolete.
D. People wanted new form of entertainment.

80. It may be concluded from the passage that ______.
A. signs, signals, symbols and gestures are forms of communication
B. symbols are very easy to define and interpret
C. Only some cultures have signals, signs and symbols
D. Waving and handshaking are not related to culture

Section D: WRITING

Part I. Finish the second sentence so that it means the same as the first one.

81. *We didn't go to the theatre. We stayed at home.*

→ We stayed ....

82. *It's impossible that we stayed at the same hotel, in that case.*

→ We can't ....

83. *Tony knew what the answer was after reading the book.*

→ By the time ....

84. *I certainly don't intend to reply to that rude letter from Edward.*

→ I have ....

85. *My daughter brings friends home. Some of the friends look as though they never wash.*

→ Some of ....

86. *While I strongly disapprove of your behavior, I will help you this time.*

→ Despite my ....

87. *They were seasoned travelers, which we hadn't expected them to be!*

→ Contrary ....

88. *There isn't anybody as kind-hearted as my mother.*

→ My mother ....

89. *No matter how hard I tried I couldn't study English well.*

→ Try as ....

90. *I am not to be disturbed under any circumstances.*

→ Under ....

Part II. Use the given and other words to complete the following sentences so that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence. Do not change the word given.

91. To Alan's amazement, the passport office was closed when he arrived. ***(find)***

→ Alan _______ the passport office closed when he arrived.

92. Sheila had to finish the accounts and write several letters as well. ***(addition)***

→ Sheila had to finish the accounts _______ several letters.

93. It's unusual for Carol to get angry with her staff. ***(hardly)***

→ Carol _______ temper with her staff.

94. John's behaviour at the party annoyed me. ***(John)***

→ I was annoyed by the _______ at the party.

95. After a long chase, the police finally succeeded in arresting the thief. ***(to)***

→ After a long chase, the police finally _______ the thief.

Part III. Complete the following sentences, using the prompts given.

96. Only amateur athletes / allow / participate / Olympic Games.

97. There / be / gradual / decrease / the number / people / out of work / so far.

98. It / impossible / a child / sit still / 15 minutes.

99. Be / volunteer / consider / honorable job / students.

100. By / time / they / arrive / party / everything / already / eat.

ANSWER KEY

Section a: PHONETICS

Part I. Choose one word whose underlined part is pronounced differently from the others by circling A, B, C or D.

1.B 2.A 3.D 4.D 5.C

Part II. Choose one word whose stress pattern is different from the others by circling A, B, C or D.

6.A 7.C 8.D 9.B 10.C

Section B: GRAMMAR & VOCABULARY

Part I. Complete the following sentences with the correct form of the verbs in brackets.

11. Have you exercised	12. was laughing
13. walked	14. doesn't want
15. to be called	16. will be working
17. goes	18. had already gone
19. (should) finish	20. must / might have smoked

Part II. Choose the best answer by circling A, B, C or D to complete the sentences.

21.A	22.B	23.C	24.A	25.C
26.A	27.B	28.C	29.A	30.C

Part III. Give the correct form of the words in brackets.

31. repeatedly	32. ensure	33. impractical
34. imprisonment	35. sharpener	36. boredom

37. liar 38. communicative 39. Independence
40. planning

Part IV. Find one mistake in each sentence below by circling the letter A, B, C or D.

41.D 42.D 43.A 44.B 45.A
46.B 47.A 48.C 49.C 50.B

Section C: READING

Part I. Fill in each numbered space with one appropriate word.

51. revision 52. course 53. wisdom 54. desperately
55. waking 56. as 57. sleepy 58. time
59. nervous 60. sign

Part II. Read the passage below and then circle the correct answer A, B, C or D.

61.B 62.C 63.A 64.D 65.A
66.C 67.D 68.B 69.C 70.B

Part III. Read the passage below and then circle the correct answer A, B, C or D.

71.C 72.D 73.C 74.A 75.B
76.D 77.B 78.C 79.B 80.A

Section D: WRITING

Part I. Finish the second sentence so that it means the same as the first one.

81. We stayed at home instead of going to the theatre
82. We can't have stayed at the same hotel, in that case.
83. By the time Tony had finished reading the book he knew what the answer was.
84. I have no intention of replying to that rude letter from Edward.
85. Some of the friends (that) my daughter brings home look as though they never wash.
86. Despite my strongly disapproval of your behavior, I will help you this time.
87. Contrary to our expectation, they were seasoned travelers.
88. My mother is more kind-hearted than anyone. / My mother is the most kind-hearted person I've ever known.
89. Try as hard as I might I couldn't study English well.
90. Under no circumstances am I to be disturbed.

Part II. Use the given and other words to complete the following sentences so that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence. Do not change the word given.

91. Alan was amazed to find the passport office closed when he arrived. / that the passport office had been closed when he arrived.
92. Sheila had to finish the accounts in addition to writing several letters.
93. Carol hardly loses her temper with her staff.
94. I was annoyed by the way John behaved at the party.
95. After a long chase, the police finally managed to arrest the thief.

Part III. Complete the following sentences, using the prompts given.

96. Only amateur athletes are allowed to participate in (the) Olympic games.
97. There has been a gradual decrease in the number of people out of work so far.
98. It is impossible for a child to sit still for 15 minutes.
99. Being a volunteer is considered a honorable job for students.
100. By the time they arrived at the party everything had already been eaten.

ĐỀ THI HỌC SINH GIỎI TỈNH HẢI DƯƠNG

Năm học 2010-2011

Thời gian: 180 phút

A. LISTENING

Part I. Listen to the dialogue and fill each blank with one missing word. You will hear the piece twice.

A: I want to improve my English. Is it a good idea to go to a language school in (1) _______?

B: I went to an English (2) _______ school a year ago. It was at the Gold School of English.

A: Was it good?

B: Yes, very good. There were grammar lessons. And (3) _______ progress tests. And we also played games. That was great!

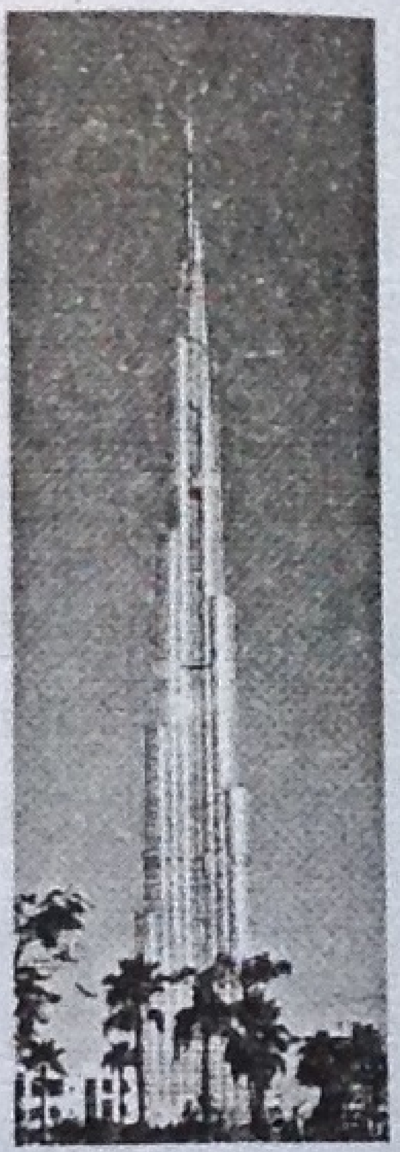
A: What sort of games?

B: (4) ________ games, for example. A simple game in the Bag Game. One group has a big bag, and the other group guesses what's in the bag. It's a good game at the (5) ________ to get to know each other.

A: Did you get to know the other students well?

B: Yes, it wasn't a big group. I've forgotten exactly how many. We got on very well (6) ________.

Part II. Listen to a talk about the tallest building in the world and decide whether the following statements are True (T) or False (F).



7. The height of the world's tallest building was unknown before the opening ceremony.
8. The Burj Khalifa has a height of 828 metres.
9. The Burj Khalifa is three times the height of the Empire State Building.
10. The building used to be called Burj Dubai.
11. Another project will soon beat the Burj as the world's tallest building.
12. Most of the space in the Burj has been sold.
13. The Burj contains the world's tallest mosque.
14. The Burj Khalifa has 49 luxury apartments.
15. There will be around 20,000 people living and working in the Burj.

B. PHONETICS

Choose the word that has a different stress pattern from the others in the group.

16. A. accuracy B. communicate C. miraculous D. appropriate
17. A. economy B. development C. incredible D. interviewing
18. A. expectancy B. substantial C. agriculture D. administrative
19. A. endangered B. temperature C. educated D. fashionable
20. A. individual B. television C. possibility D. understanding

C. GRAMMAR - VOCABULARY

I. Choose the word, phrase or expression which best completes each sentence.

21. ***Linda:*** *"This dish is really nice!"*
Peter: *"________. It's called yakitori, and it's made with chicken livers."*
A. It's my pleasure B. I'm glad you like it
C. I think you are right D. Sure, I will be glad

22. *My new glasses cost me ______ the last pair I bought last month.*
A. more than three times B. three times as much as
C. more three times than D. as much three times as

23. *I remember ________ to the hospital but nothing after that.*
A. taking B. to take C. to be taken D. being taken

24. ***Tim:*** *"Will you come for a walk with me?"*
Mary: *"__________".*
A. No, I won't, thanks B. No, I shan't, thanks
C. No, I'd prefer not, thanks D. No, I'd prefer not to, thank you

25. *This is a picture of a ________ bus.*
A. red bright London B. bright red London
C. London bright red D. London red bright

26. *He may be quick _______ understanding, but he's not capable _______ remembering anything.*
A. at / of B. with / of C. in / for D. at / for

27. ***Tim:*** *"Do you think I should invite Laura to my birthday party?"*
Jane: *"__________".*
A. Yes, please B. Yes, I will C. It's up to you D. Yes, let's

28. *The police ________ a good deal of criticism over their handling of the demonstration.*
A. came in for B. brought about
C. went down with D. opened up

29. *_______ wants to work for this company can send their application letter by post.*
A. Who B. That C. Whoever D. Whom

30. *The change in the timetable will _______ many students having to catch an earlier bus.*
A. cause B. result C. lead D. mean

31. **Peter**: *"I've been awarded a scholarship to study in America."*

Kate: *"Uh, really? ________!"*

A. Take care of yourself B. Congratulations

C. You are always lucky D. Lucky as you are

32. *They all take too much ________ of his kindness and generosity.*

A. profit B. advantage C. benefit D. use

33. **Kate:** *"It seems to me that spring is the most beautiful time of the year."*

Tony: *"________! It's really lovely!"*

A. You're exactly right B. You could be right

C. You are wrong D. I couldn't agree less

34. *________ the government fall, the stock market will crash.*

A. Provided B. In case C. Had D. Should

35. *The new perfume was ________ onto the market just in time for the holiday season.*

A. thrown B. launched C. sold D. produced

II. Give the correct form of the words in brackets.

36. He felt very **(COURAGE)** ________ when he saw he had failed the exam again.

37. Little Jimmy has been a bit **(TROUBLE)** ________ today.

38. With the **(EXCEPT)** ________ of the soup, it was a wonderful meal.

39 The **(ELECTRIC)** ________ of those mountain villages is a great achievement of the government.

40. His health was seriously affected because he had suffered from constant **(SLEEP)** ________.

41. Vietnam is a country with great **(POTENTIAL)** ________.

42. The thing I hate about John is his **(RELY)** ________.

43. Please complete and return the enclosed **(QUESTION)** ________.

44. Ants and bees are often described as **(INDUSTRY)** ________ insects.

45. She is of mixed Australian and Japanese **(PARENT)** ________.

III. Choose the underlined word or phrase in each sentence that needs correcting.

46. The audience (A) watching the rock concert obviously (B) do not satisfy (C) with the way the band (D) played.

47. (A) I often spend some money (B) each month, about $50, (C) to buy books (D) on economics.

48. Not until the late (A) Middle Ages (B) did glass become (C) major construction (D) material.

49. Students (A) suppose to read (B) all the questions carefully and find (C) out the answers to (D) them.

50. The (A) primary causes of species (B) extinction are habitat destruction, (C) commerce exploitation and (D) pollution.

D. READING

I. Read the following passage and decide which option A, B, C or D best fits each space.

INFLUENCES OF TELEVISION

Television has changed the lifestyle of people in every industrialized country in the world. In the United States, where sociologists have studied the effects, some interesting observations have been made.

Television, although not essential, has become a(n) (51) ________ part of most people's lives. It has become a baby-sitter, an initiator of conversations, a major transmitter of culture, and a keeper of traditions. Yet when what can be seen on TV in one day is critically analyzed, it becomes evident that television is not a teacher but a sustainer. The poor (52) ________ of programs does not elevate people into greater (53) ________, but rather maintains and encourages the status quo.

The (54) ________ reason for the lack of quality in American television is related to both the history of TV development and the economics of TV. Television in America began with the radio. Radio companies and their sponsors first experimented with television. Therefore, the close relationship, (55) ________ the advertisers had with radio programs, became the system for American TV. Sponsors not only paid money for time within programs, but many actually produced the programs. Thus, (56) ________ from the capitalistic, profit-oriented sector of American society, television is primarily (57) ________ with reflecting and attracting society (58) ________ than innovating and experimenting with new ideas. Advertisers want to attract the largest viewing audience possible; to do so requires that the programs be entertaining rather than challenging.

Television in America today remains, to a large (59) ________, with the same organization and standards as it had thirty years ago. The

hope for some evolution and true achievement toward improving society will require a change in the (60) ________ system.

51. A. integral B. mixed C. fractional D. superior
52. A. quantity B. quality C. effect D. product
53. A. preconception B. knowledge C. understanding D. feeling
54. A. adequate B. unknown C. inexplicable D. primary
55. A. which B. that C. where D. what
56. A. going B. leaving C. coming D. getting
57. A. interested B. concerned C. worried D. connected
58. A. more B. rather C. less D. better
59. A. extent B. degree C. size D. amount
60. A. total B. full C. entire D. complete

II. Read the passage and choose the best answer for each question.

In the American colonies there was little money. England did not supply the colonies with coins and did not allow the colonies to make their own coins, except for the Massachusetts Bay Colony, which received permission for a short period in 1652 to make several kinds of silver coins. England wanted to keep money out of America as **a means of** controlling trade: America was forced to trade only with England if it did not have the money to buy products from other countries. The result during this pre-revolutionary period was that the colonists used various goods in place of money: beaver pelts, Indian wampum, and tobacco leaves were all commonly used substitutes for money. The colonists also made use of any foreign coins they could obtain. Dutch, Spanish, French, and English coins were all in use in the American colonies.

During the Revolutionary War, funds were needed to finance the world, so each of the individual states and the Continental Congress issued paper money. So much of this paper money was printed that by the end of the war, almost no one would accept **it**. As a result, trade in goods and the use of foreign coins still flourished during this period.

By the time the Revolutionary War had been won by the American colonists, the monetary system was in a state of total disarray. To **remedy** this situation, the new Constitution of the United States, approved in 1789, allowed Congress to issue money. The individual states could no longer have their own money supply. A few years later, the Coinage Act of 1792 made the dollar the official currency of the United States and put the country on a bimetallic standard. In this bimetallic system, both gold and silver were legal money, and the rate of exchange of silver to gold was fixed by the government at sixteen to one.

61. The passage mainly discusses

A. American money from past to present.
B. the English monetary policies in colonial America.
C. the effect of the Revolution on American money.
D. the American monetary system of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries.

62. The passage indicates that during the colonial period, money was

A. supplied by England. B. coined by colonists.
C. scarce. D. used extensively for trade.

63. The Massachusetts Bay Colony was allowed to make coins

A. continuously from the inception of the colonies.
B. throughout the seventeenth century.
C. from 1652 until the Revolutionary War.
D. for a short time during one year.

*64. The expression "**a means of**" in paragraph 1 could be best replaced by.*

A. an example of B. a method of
C. a result of D. a punishment for

65. Which of the following is NOT mentioned in the passage as a substitute for money during the colonial period?

A. Wampum B. Cotton C. Tobacco D. Beaver furs

*66. The pronoun "**it**" in paragraph 2 refers to which of the following*

A. The Continental Congress B. Paper money
C. The War D. Trade in goods

67. It is implied in the passage that at the end of the Revolutionary War, a paper dollar was worth

A. exactly one dollar B. just under one dollar
C. just over one dollar D. almost nothing

*68. The word "**remedy**" in paragraph 3 is closest in meaning to*

A. resolve B. understand C. renew D. medicate

69. How was the monetary system arranged in the Constitution?

A. Only the US Congress could issued money.

B. The US officially went on a bimetallic monetary system.

C. Various state governments, including Massachusetts, could issue money.

D. The dollar was made official currency of the US.

70. According to the passage, which of the following is NOT true about the bimetallic monetary system?

A. Either gold or silver could be used as official money.

B. Gold could be exchanged for silver at the rate of sixteen to one.

C. The monetary system was based on two matters.

D. It was established in 1792.

E. WRITING

I. Finish each of the following sentences in such a way that it means exactly the same as the sentence printed before it.

71. I was very shocked when I knew that I had failed that important test.

→ It came ....

72. I tried as hard as I could, I just couldn't open the safe.

→ No matter ....

73. He got down to writing the letter as soon as he returned from work.

→ No sooner ....

74. The likelihood of their having any work to offer me in the foreseeable future is nil.

→ It is not ....

75. I'm having a lot of trouble now because I lost my passport last week.

→ If I ....

76. The fourth time he asked her to marry him, she accepted.

→ Only on..

77. The demand was so great that they had to reprint the book immediately.

→ So ....

78. "It certainly wasn't me who took the book," said Bob.

→ Bob denied ....

79. When the minister was asked about the strike, he declined to comment.

→ On ....

80. People think that the robber was killed last night.

→ The robber ....

II. Choose the sentence that is closest in meaning to the one in italics.

81. Some people will go any length to lose weight.

A. Some people will do any thing to lose weight.

B. Some people haven't lost any weight for a long time.

C. Losing weight is a long way for some people.

D. Some people find it hard to lose weight.

82. Mary must have forgotten about our meeting.

A. Mary never forgets about our meeting.

B. Mary had to come to our meeting.

C. Mary is not attending our meeting.

D. It seems that Mary forgot about our meeting.

83. Be sure to get me some newspapers.

A. I'm not sure about some newspapers.

B. I certainly will get you some newspapers.

C. Surely I'm going to get some newspapers.

D. Remember to get me some newspapers.

84. Much as I admire her achievements, I don't really like her.

A. I don't really like her because I don't admire her achievements.

B. I don't really like her even though I admire her achievements.

C. Whatever her achievements, I don't really like her.

D. I like her achievements, so I admire her.

85. Mr Bridges is by far the richest man I know.

A. Mr Bridges is the richest man in my country.

B. Mr Bridges is one of the very rich men I know.

C. Mr Bridges is richer than anyone else I know.

D. Mr Bridges is much richer than anyone else I know.

86. "That's a lovely new dress, Jane," said her mother.

A. Jane's mother said that she liked her lovely dress.

B. Jane's mother wanted to buy a lovely new dress.

C. Jane's mother complimented her on the lovely new dress.

D. Jane's mother told her to buy that lovely new dress.

87. He can hardly understand this matter because he is too young.

A. This matter is too hard for him to understand.

B. Hardly can he understand this matter because he is too young.

C. The matter is difficult but he can understand it.

D. He is young but he can understand this matter.

88. *I've yet to meet a more exasperating person than my brother-in-law.*
A. My brother-in-law is the most exasperating person I've ever met.
B. I haven't met my exasperating brother-in-law.
C. My brother-in-law is more exasperating than I am.
D. I've never met more exasperating person than my brother-in-law.

89. *If I had known about it, I'd have visited her in hospital.*
A. I didn't know about it, so I didn't visit her in hospital.
B. I visited her in hospital because I knew she was ill.
C. I didn't know about it, but I visited her in hospital.
D. I didn't have time so I didn't visit her in hospital.

90. *The coach's tactics was directly responsible for the team's defeat.*
A. The team lost because the coach had no tactics.
B. The team's responsibility is to defeat the coach's tactics.
C. The coach directly guided the team but had no responsibility.
D. The team lost as a direct consequence of the coach's tactics.

III. Write a paragraph (100 - 120 words) about the following topic: "What should we do to improve the quality of education in Vietnam?"

ANSWER KEY

A. LISTENING

Part I. Listen to the dialogue and fill each blank with one missing word. You will hear the piece twice.

1. August 2. summer 3. regular
4. Guessing 5. beginning 6. together

Part II. Listen to a talk about the tallest building in the world and decide whether the following statements are True (T) or False (F).

7. T 8. T 9. F 10. T 11. F
12. T 13. F 14. F 15. F

B. PHONETICS

16.A 17.D 18.C 19.A 20.B

C. GRAMMAR - VOCABULARY

I. Choose the word, phrase or expression which best completes each sentence.

21.B 22.B 23.D 24.D 25.B
26.A 27.C 28.A 29.C 30.D
31.B 32.B 33.A 34.D 35.B

II. Give the correct form of the words in brackets.

36. discouraged 37. troublesome 38. exception
39. electrification 40. sleeplessness 41. potentiality
42. unreliability 43. questionaire 44. industrious
45. parentage

III. Choose the underlined word or phrase in each sentence that needs correcting.

46.B 47.C 48.C 49.A 50.C

D. READING

I. Read the following passage and decide which option A, B, C or D best fits each space.

51.A 52.B 53.C 54.D 55.A
56.C 57.B 58.B 59.A 60.C

II. Read the passage and choose the best answer for each question.

61.D 62.C 63.D 64.B 65.B
66.B 67.D 68.A 69.A 70.B

E. WRITING

I. Finish each of the following sentences in such a way that it means exactly the same as the sentence printed before it.

71. It came as a shock *to me / when I knew* that I had failed that important exam.
72. No matter how hard I tried, I just couldn't open the safe.
73. No sooner had he returned from work than he got down to writing the letter.
74. It is not at all likely that they will have any work to offer me in the foreseeable future.
75. If I hadn't lost my passport last week, I wouldn't be having a lot of trouble now.
76. Only on his fourth proposal did she agree to marry him.
77. So great was the demand that they had to reprint the book.
78. Bob denied *taking / having taken* the book.
79. On being asked about the strike, the minister declined to comment.
80. The robber is thought to have been killed last night.

II. Choose the sentence that is closest in meaning to the one in italics.

81.A 82.D 83.D 84.B 85.D
86.C 87.B 88.A 89.A 90.D

ĐỀ THI HỌC SINH GIỎI TP. HẢI PHÒNG

Năm học 2009-2010

Thời gian: 180 phút

I. PHONETICS

A. Find a word having the underlined part pronounced differently from the rest.

1. A. seizure B. seize C. azure D. division
2. A. treasure B. usually C. treason D. measure
3. A. Valentine B. imagine C. discipline D. examine
4. A. wood B. couldn't C. push D. moon
5. A. cure B. tune C. amuse D. use
6. A. forget B. forty C. former D. fortunate
7. A. surgical B. surround C. surrender D. survival
8. A. vehement B. exhibit C. Fahrenheit D. Buddhist
9. A. mature B. sure C. lurid D. tenure
10. A. Thames B. Thistle C. everything D. south

B. Stressed syllables

11. The following words are grouped into pairs. Choose the pair of words stressed on the third syllable from the end.

A. democracy and community B. generally and sufficiently
C. electricity and satisfaction D. engineer and candidate
E. prehistoric and prosperity

12. Which of the following pairs of words is wrongly stressed?

A. arduous president B. alphabetic order
C. ridiculous profanity D. peculiar familiarity
E. mechanic equivalence

C. Three of these words can be stressed or pronounced in two different ways with a change in meaning, as a verb and a noun. Find the one which can be stressed or pronounced in only one way.

13. A. intimate B. celebrate C. articulate D. advocate
14. A. coordinate B. degenerate C. deliberate D. speculate
15. A. estimate B. precipitate C. alternate D. delicate
16. A. associate B. moderate C. originate D. appropriate
17. A. elaborate B. concentrate C. approximate D. delegate

18. A. separate B. moderate C. affectionate D. discriminate
19. A. wind B. kind C. tear D. lead
20. A. house B. confuse C. use D. excuse

II. GRAMMAR AND VOCABULARY

Circle the correct answer A, B, C, or D.

1. – *"Which is more important: luck or effort?"*
   – *"Luck is ______ effort."*
   A. of the same importance B. the same importance as
   C. of the same importance as D. as the same importance as
2. – *"This traffic is terrible!"*
   – *"You're right. People should ______."*
   A. less use their cars B. use less their cars
   C. use their cars less D. their cars use less
3. – *"Why won't your parents let you go with us?"*
   – *"They're very protective ______ me."*
   A. of B. with C. for D. about
4. – *"What does the Safety Bureau do?"*
   – *"It makes sure we can work in a ______ environment."*
   A. hazard free B. hazardous free
   C. freely hazardous D. free of hazard
5. – *"This year we've sold a lot of big cars."*
   – *"Yes, but in ______ years, we sold more small cars."*
   A. some others B. another
   C. others D. other
6. – *"Why are you angry at Bob?"*
   – *"I don't like it when he makes jokes ______ my expense."*
   A. for B. on C. at D. to
7. – *"How long will these batteries last?"*
   – *"About six months, in general ______."*
   A. operated B. operate C. operating D. operation
8. – *"When is your party?"*
   – *"Next Saturday. I hope you ______ come."*
   A. can B. could C. would D. should

9. – "What is Bill going to do after the test?"

– "The only thing he can do is ______."

A. he waited B. waiting C. he waits D. wait

10. – "I understand you don't like opera."

– "______, I go at least once a month."

A. On the contrast B. In contrary

C. On the contrary D. In the contrast

11. – "Who did you invite to dinner?"

– "No one ______ than Frank and his family."

A. rather B. except C. besides D. other

12. – "Why is that building closed?"

– "The police are looking for a ______ bomb."

A. timing B. timer C. timed D. time

13. – "It's really cold today"

– "Yes, I didn't want to get out of bed, ______ go outside."

A. even though B. much less C. aside from D. not only

14. – "Is John a good student?"

– "He is ______ an excellent student."

A. in most parts B. for most parts

C. for the most part D. in most of the parts

15. – "Are you coming to the party?"

– "I'm not sure, but there's a good chance ______ there".

A. we are B. of us C. of our being D. we would be

16. – "What are they talking about?"

– "They are discussing problems ______ the budget."

A. concerning B. concerning to C. concerned D. concerned to

17. – "Did the painter say when he would finish the work?"

– "No, he ______ to tell me."

A. yet has B. has yet C. hasn't yet D. yet hasn't

18. – "I couldn't take the history class I wanted last semester."

– "Why didn't you talk to our advisor? She ____ able to help you get in."

A. wasn't B. might have been

C. might be D. couldn't have been

19. – "The reservations weren't made on time."

– "Sorry, the computers were down; it ______."

A. couldn't be helped B. didn't help

C. couldn't help D. wasn't helped

20. – "What point does Ganger make in her book?"

– "She says that snakes are perceived ____ being evil in some societies.

A. of B. by C. as D. like

21. The change in time table will ______ many students having to catch an earlier bus.

A. result B. lead C. mean D. cause

22. When John was arrested for drunken driving, he expected to lose his driving license, but he was ______ with a fine.

A. let through B. let off C. let out D. let down

23. On the way to Cambridge yesterday the road was blocked by a fallen tree, so we had to make a ______.

A. deviation B. digression C. detour D. departure

24. We intend to ______ with the old system as soon as we have developed a better one.

A. do up B. do away C. do down D. do in

25. Your new heating system saves money but your rates are increased because you've improved your home. It's a(n) ______ circle.

A. vicious B. cruel C. ugly D. nasty

26. Our plan is completely ______ Nothing can possibly go wrong.

A. foolproof B. airtight C. foolhardy D. waterproof

27. David likes country life and has decided to ______ farming.

A. go in for B. go back on C. go through D. go together

28. Learner-drivers must ______ the examiners that they can drive safely.

A. please B. satisfy C. gain D. accept

29. I'll clean the windows tomorrow; I haven't enough ____ to do them today.

A. force B. effort C. energy D. efficiency

30. He ______ her tightly in his arms until she stopped crying.

A. picked B. handled C. contained D. held

31. My brother's son is a very ______ child, but he has a very sweet nature so it is difficult to be angry with him.

A. malevolent B. malicious C. mischievous D. malignant

32. Add interest to your toasted sandwiches by ______ the outside of the bread with flavored butter.

A. extending B. scattering C. spreading D. distributing

33. It was with a ______ heart that she said goodbye to all her colleagues.

A. solemn B. heavy C. dismal D. grim

34. I'm sorry I didn't phone you last night. I was up to my ______ in work.

A. ears B. head C. shoulders D. eyes

35. We shall bring ______ the question of the new swimming pool at the next committee meeting.

A. about B. up C. round D. off

36. ______ the people who come to this club are in their twenties and thirties.

A. by and large B. altogether
C. to a degree D. virtually

37. ______ the phone rang later that night did Anna remember the appointment.

A. no sooner B. only C. not until D. just before

38. When all the tickets were sold, about twenty people had to be ______.

A. pushed off B. driven back C. forced out D. turned away

39. We can't judge a person simply on the ______ of his education.

A. condition B. basis C. principle D. theory

40. I'm afraid I know nothing about the fight for independence. It was ____.

A. behind the times B. at the same time
C. before my time D. for the time being

41. We believe that the cumulative effects of renewed prosperity will ____ expectations.

A. overcome B. surpass C. undermine D. succeed

42. This is ______ the most difficult job I have ever tackled.

A. by rights B. by all means C. by the way D. by far

43. I'm afraid, Mr. John, that the bank is obliged to refuse your application for an extended ______.

A. estimate B. overdraft
C. compensation D. balance

44. I dissent strongly ______ what you've said.

A. to B. from C. at D. in

45. Only nature can ease my mind ______ those sufferings.

A. for B. to C. of D. by

46. ____ long, I'm sure you will be speaking English ____ a native speaker.

A. after-like B. after-with C. before-like D. before-with

47. Some teachers are more liberal ______ their students than others.

A. with B. for C. about D. against

48. It seemed quite evident ______ his behavior that he wasn't satisfied.

A. to B. with C. from D. about

49. I could tell ______ his face that he was very angry ______ something.

A. in-to B. from-with C. in-about D. from-at

50. The area _____ considerable benefit from the setting up of a new factory.

A. derived B. merited C. achieved D. earned

51. The witness's account was not ______ with the facts.

A. matched B. reliable C. consitent D. confirmed

52. When he realized the police had spotted him, the man ______ the exit as quickly as possible.

A. made for B. made out C. made off D. made up

53. Flight fifteen from New York and Washington is now arriving at _____.

A. second gate B. the gate two
C. the two gate D. gate two

54. My dog is a ______ he's a cross between an Alsatian and a setter

A. mongrel B. mix-up C. breed D. transplant

55. The TV station, in ______ to massive popular demand, decided not to discontinue the soap opera.

A. reaction B. response C. answer D. rely

56. I will keep your application ______ file for the time being.

A. on B. with C. in D. at

57. His emotional problems ______ from the attitudes he encountered as a child, I think.

A. stem B. flourish C. root D. sprout

58. Children who are praised for their work are always ______ on to do better.

A. encouraged B. approved C. inspired D. spurred

59. *Your usual teacher has lost his voice and ______ I am taking his place today.*

A. besides B. nevertheless C. accordingly D. moreover

60. *If you would like to wait a moment, sir, I will just ______ your file on the computer screen.*

A. pull down B. call up C. bring in D. pick up

III. CHOOSE THE UNDERLINED PART WHICH IS INCORRECT

1. The ballad (A) is characterized by informal diction, by a narrative largely (B) dependent on action and dialogue, by thematic (C) intense, and by (D) stress on repetition.
2. Although research has been ongoing (A) since 1930, the (B) existence of ESP-perception and communication without the (C) use of the sight, (D) hear, taste, touch or smell-is still disputed.
3. (A) As many as 50 percent of the income from motion pictures (B) produced in the United States (C) comes from marketing the films (D) abroad.
4. Sleep is (A) controlled by (B) the brain and (C) associated by characteristic (D) breathing rhythms.
5. George Gershwin was an American composer (A) whose concert (B) works joined the sounds of Jazz (C) with (D) them of traditional orchestration.
6. Faults in the Earth's crust are most (A) evidently in sedimentary (B) formations, (C) where they (D) interrupt previously continuous layers.
7. (A) As secretary of transportation from 1975 to 1977, William Coleman worked (B) to help the bankrupt railroads in the northeastern United States (C) solved their (D) financial problems.
8. Talc, (A) a soft mineral with a (B) variety of uses, (C) sold is in slabs or in powdered (D) form.
9. (A) Geologists at the Hawaiilian Volcano Observatory (B) rely on (C) a number of instruments (D) to studying the volcanoes in Hawaii.
10. (A) Research in the United States on acupuncture (B) has focused on (C) it use in (D) pain relief and anesthesia.

IV. READING COMPREHENSION

A. Fill in each blank with one suitable word.

All drugs can affect the body in the both helpful and (1) ways. For example, a particular drug may produce a stronger heartbeat (2) from pain, or some other desired effect. But that drug, (3) any other drug, can also cause undesired effects-especially if the (4) is too large. Such effects might (5) fever, high-blood pressure, or constipation. Most drugs produce changes throughout the body because the drugs (6) through the blood stream. (7) most drugs used to affect one part of the body also affect other parts. For example, physicians sometimes (8) morphine to relieve pain. Morphine depresses the activities of cells in the brain and thus reduces the (9) of pain. But morphine also alters the function of cells elsewhere in the body. It may decrease the rate of breathing, produce constipation,and (10) other undesired effects.

B. Read the passage and choose the best answer.

Living on land, however, are the land turtles, properly called tortoises, of which there are approximately forty different kinds. Of these, *Gopherus*, including the three gopher tortoises,is found in the southern United States as far west as New Mexico, Gopher tortoises are so called because they dig 5 long burrows, which may be nearly 50 feet long and provide an hone for many other animals, such as frogs, snakes, and borrowing owls. They are primarily vegetarians, feeding on grass and leaves. Bernadine's tortoise, a slow-moving inhabitant of the arid lands of southern Texas and Mexico, is especially fond of prickly-pear cactus. The true tortoises come to water only to drink or bathe and they are adapted to walking on land by their club-shaped feet. **Their** limbs are covered with hard scales that often have a bony core. The shell is high-domed in all but a very few forms. The openings at the front and rear of the shell are usually neatly closed by the retracted limbs, on which the enlarged scales may be defensively **augmented** with still larger spines.The head can be entirely withdrawn, the elbows meeting in the middle in front of it and the claws of the forelimbs overlapping the lower edge of the opening at the front. The hard-scaled soles of the hind feet cover the penings at the rear Tortoises have become symbols of leisurely movement, of longevity, and of persistence, as in Aesop's fable of the hare and the tortoise. All tortoises share the ability to live to a great age, but the longest life of any tortoise of which there is an **authentic** record is of a great tortoise of the Seychelles Islands, whose age was known to be not less than 180 years.

1. *What is the main topic of the passage?*

A. the characteristics of land turtles.

B. The life spans of tortoises

C. The difference between the forty different kinds of land turtles.

D. The symbolism associated with tortoises.

2. *Which of the following is NOT mentioned as a characteristic of tortoises?*

A. they have retracting limbs.

B. They are well adapted to water.

C. their heads can be entirely withdrawn into the shell.

D. they have long lives.

3. *The word "their" in line 11 refers to*

A. feet B. limbs C. scales D. tortoises

4. *Gogher tortoises primarily eat*

A. frogs B. snakes

C. grass and leaves D.prickly-pear cactus.

5. *The word "augmented" in line 15 could best be replaced by*

A. added B. contained C. restricted D. enhanced

6. *The passage preceding this one is probably about*

A. snails B. water turtles

C. burrowing animals D. owls

7. *The word "authentic" in line 23 is closest in meaning to*

A. written B. historic C. genuine D. legendary

8. *It can be inferred from the passage that tortoises*

A. are very aggressive B. have a strong defense

C. are very vulnerable D. may soon be extinct

9. *According to the passage, how did the gopher tortoise get its name?*

A. from its diet consisting mainly of gophers

B. from one of Acsop's fables

C. from being a vegetarian

D. from digging long burrows

C. Choose from the list A-J the best phrases given below to fill each of the spaces. Each correct phrase may only be used once. Some of the suggested answers do not fit at all. The exercise begins with an example.

ENGLISH SPELLING

English was first written down in the 6th century. At that time, writers had to use the twenty three letters of the Latin alphabet (1) ______. Because English has sounds that do not exist in Latin, they added letters (2) ______. This resulted in some irregular spelling. After the Norman invasion of England in 1066, French became the language spoken by the king and other people in positions of power and influence. Many French words were introduced and the spelling of many English words changed (3) ______. The result was a rich and irregular mix of spellings.

The printing press was invented in the 15th century. Many early printers of English texts spoke other first languages, especially Dutch. They often paid little attention (4) ______. Sometimes technical decisions were made (5) ______. To do this, letters were taken off the ends of words and sometimes added to words. With time, people became used (6) ______. Fixed spellings were therefore created by the printers' decisions. Spoken English, however, wasn't fixed. It continued (7) ______. It is now wonder that English spelling seems irregular. Words such as although, through and cough, for example, all have the same spelling at the end, but are pronounced differently. Words such as feet, meat and seize, on the other hand, are spelled differently but have the same sound in the middle.

A. to have a great influence

B. to seeing words spelled in the same way

C. to follow French patterns

D. to change, as it still does

E. to show the spellings

F. to influence the French

G. to how English words were spelled

H. to represent the forty-four sounds of English

I. to give columns of print straight edges

J. to write down what they heard

D. Choose the correct answer by circling A, B, C or D.

The piano manufacturing business in the US has seen dramatic changes in the 20th century, particularly over the last 20 years. In 1900, there were 7.000 piano manufacturers, (1) families that made pianos in their homes. At that time, approximately one out of (2) six people in the

US was (3) in some aspect of the piano business, (4) one considers the production of raw or man-made materials used in constructing a piano. Today, however, there are (5) about ten independent piano manufacturers and just six major piano companies in the country. (6) the transition (7) family to corporate ownership, the craftsmanship and pride (8) the product seem to have remained high. This, along with use of the most modern manufacturing techniques, (9) the US piano industry of today healthy, (10) somewhat pared down from (11) it was in the early 1900's.

In the (12) two decades, the US piano (13) has been faced with intense (14) from the Koreans and the Japanese, the (15) having already cornered 20 percent of the US market (16) Yamaha and Kawai pianos. In (17), in Hamamatsu, Japan, where Yamaha is manufactured, more pianos are made per year than in (18) other part of the world. But US manufacturers have risen quickly to (19) challenge. Piano companies are increasing their engineering know-how along with their expertise in marketing. These firms are (20) more efficient, profitable methods, and new products that consumers can more easily afford, such as the practical spinet, a much smaller and cheaper piano than the grand.

1.	A. including	B. the	C. whose	D. many
2.	A. every	B. about	C. the	D. those
3.	A. related	B. participated	C. concerned	D. involved
4.	A. which	B. and	C. if	D. even
5.	A. almost	B. only	C. fewer	D. least
6.	A. although	B. at	C. despite	D. by
7.	A. of	B. between	C. from	D. the
8.	A. in	B. of	C. relating	D. made
9.	A. helps	B. maintain	C. lead	D. makes
10.	A. if	B. which	C. this	D. looks
11.	A. what	B. that	C. when	D. last
12.	A. early	B. past	C. next	D. recent
13.	A. company	B. which	C. industry	D. just
14.	A. crisis	B. labor	C. promotion	D. competition
15.	A. ones	B. shares	C. rate	D. latter
16.	A. by	B. to	C. with	D. are
17.	A. time	B. fact	C. short	D. some
18.	A. the	B. any	C. most	D. 1990's
19.	A. meet	B. defeat	C. the	D. their
20.	A. now	B. much	C. developing	D. becoming

V. WORD FORMATION

1. It is impossible to remain ________ by the reports of the famine. (move)
2. The audience was rather ________ about the play. (warm)
3. The new exam is longer and ________ more difficult to pass. (correspond)
4. His work fell into ________ after his death. (oblivious)
5. At breakfast the aroma of freshly brewed coffee ________ the kitchen. (permeable)

VI. VERB FORMS

1. Tomorrow you (1. meet) by a friend of mine. He (2. wear) a red shirt and blue jeans.
2. My prediction is that providing a nuclear holocaust (3. not occur) by the end of the century, mankind (4. pass) the danger point.
3. We (5. constantly remind) of the way the world (6. become) smaller when events (7. take) place in different parts of the world (8. flash) on our T.V screens.
4. He (9. follow) my advice, he (10. not be) in danger now.

VII. WRITING

A. Rewrite the 2nd sentence in such a way that it has the same meaning as the 1st.

B. Rewrite the sentences by using the words given.

1. I saw a television program last month which was very similar to this one. (bears)
2. Marriage did not seem to be what Patsy and Liam wanted. (second)
3. I told the manager very clear that I would not tolerate such appalling service. (uncertain)
4. I'll have to find out about the background to the problem before I can comment. (acquaint)
5. Graham spends all his time working. (devoted)

C. Write a composition, not more than 250 words.

"How well do schools prepare students for their future?"

ANSWER KEY

I. PHONETICS

1.B	2.C	3.A	4.D	5.A
6.A	7.B	8.C	9.D	10.B
11.A	12.E	13.B	14.D	15.D
16.C	17.B	18.C	19.B	20.B

II. GRAMMAR AND VOCABULARY

1.C	2.C	3.A	4.A	5.D
6.C	7.D	8.A	9.D	10.C
11.D	12.D	13.B	14.C	15.C
16.A	17.B	18.B	19.A	20.C
21.C	22.B	23.C	24.B	25.A
26.A	27.A	28.B	29.C	30.D
31.C	32.C	33.B	34.A	35.B
36.A	37.C	38.D	39.B	40.C
41.B	42.D	43.B	44.B	45.C
46.C	47.A	48.C	49.D	50.A
51.C	52.A	53.D	54.A	55.B
56.A	57.A	58.D	59.D	60.B

III. CHOOSE THE UNDERLINED PART WHICH IS INCORRECT

1.D	2.D	3.A	4.C	5.D
6.A	7.C	8.C	9.D	10.C

IV. READING COMPREHENSION

A. Fill in each blank with one suitable word.

1. harmful	2. relief	3. like	4. dose
5. include	6. circulate	7. therefore / so	8. prescribe
9. sensation	10. create		

B. Read the passage and choose the best answer.

1.A	2.B	3.D	4.C	5.D
6.B	7.C	8.B	9.D	

C. Choose from the list A-J the best phrases given below to fill each of the spaces. Each correct phrase may only be used once. Some of the suggested answers do not fit at all. The exercise begins with an example.

1.H	2.C	3.G	4.I	5.B	6.D

D. Choose the correct answer by circling A, B, C or D.

1.A	2.A	3.D	4.C	5.B
6.C	7.C	8.A	9.D	10.A
11.A	12.B	13.C	14.D	15.D
16.C	17.B	18.B	19.C	20.C

V. WORD FORMATION

1. unmoved	2. luckwarm	3. correspondingly
4. oblivion	5. permeates	

VI. VERB FORMS

1. will be met	2. will be wearing
3. doesn't occur / hasn't occurred	4. will have passed
5. are constantly reminded	6. is becoming
7. taking	8. are flashed
9. had he followed	10. wouldn't be

VII. WRITING

A. Rewrite the 2nd sentence in such a way that it has the same meaning as the 1st.

1. I might have known my children wouldn't like the new, cheaper ice-cream.
2. The annual rainfall in / for the Northwestof Britain is higher than that in the Southeast.
3. Completed application forms must be submitted / handed in by / no later than 3.00 p.m on Friday 18th, December.
4. Shame on you! Why did you say that to Jack?
5. Do you mind my accompanying you to the party?

B. Rewrite the sentences by using the words given.

1. This T.V programme bears a strong resemblance to one I saw last month.
2. Pasty and Liam seemed to be having second thoughts about marriage.
3. I told the manager in no certain terms that I wouldn't tolerate such appalling service.
4. I'll have to acquaint myself with the background to the problem before I can comment.
5. Graham is devoted to his work.

ĐỀ THI HỌC SINH GIỎI TỈNH QUẢNG NINH

Năm học 2010-2011

Thời gian: 180 phút

I. VOCABULARY AND GRAMMAR

Activity 1: Circle the letter A, B, C or D next to the word that has underlined part is pronounced differently from the other three in each question.

1. A. hoped B. ended C. washed D. liked
2. A. books B. dogs C. dolls D. songs
3. A. children B. chemist C. changeable D. cherry
4. A. selfish B. suspicious C. supervisor D. busy
5. A. wrong B. sing C. morning D. finger
6. A. loyalty B. floppy C. apply D. sneaky

Activity 2: Circle the letter A, B, C or D next to the best answer to complete each sentence below.

1. *In a new culture, many embarrassing situations occur _______ a misunderstanding.*
A. for B. of C. because of D. because

2. *The problem ______ discussed by the board of directors when it was proposed again by the supervisors.*
A. had already B. is already
C. had already been D. has already

3. *He told us to use our dictionaries to _____ anything we didn't understand.*
A. look for B. look out C. look at D. look up

4. *You need to be highly trained and have _____ skills to work in engineering.*
A. specialised B. exact C. detailed D. specific

5. *Sarah congratulated ______ passing my driving test.*
A. me B. for C. me on D. me for

6. *Had it not been for the intolerable heat in the hall, they _____ much longer.*
A. will stay B. would stay
C. would be staying D. would have stayed

7. *______ have made communication faster and easier through the use of e-mail and the Internet is widely recognized.*
A. It is computers B. Computers that
C. That computers D. That it is computers

8. *I can't quite ______ out what the sign says.*
A. read B. get C. carry D. make

9. *One ______ of the scheme is the very high cost.*
A. advantage B. shortage C. drawback D. shortcoming

10. *This picture book, the few pages ______ are missing, is my favorite.*
A. for which B. of which C. of that D. to which

11. *I don't think we can ______ him to change his mind.*
A. make B. persuade C. suggest D. insist

12. *She said that if she came back ______, she'd be able to help me.*
A. next day B. tomorrow
C. the following day D. day after

13. *– John: "Do you think that we should use public transportation to protect our environment?" – Laura: "______".*
A. There's no doubt about it. B. Of course not. You bet!
C. Well, that's very surprising. D. Yes, it's an absurd idea.

14. *I had a terrible day at work and lost my umbrella too. _____, I spoke to that nice guy who works in the coffee shop at last.*
A. Since B. So C. Therefore D. However

15. *It ____ that to be a good musician, you have to learn to play very young.*
A. was said B. says
C. is said D. had been said

16. *Unemployment ______ by 5 percent since the beginning of the year.*
A. was raised B. has raised C. rose D. has risen

17. *"What are the office hours where you work?" "______, everyone comes in at eight and leaves at five".*
A. General B. In generally
C. In the general D. On the general

18. *She ______ very hungry because she hasn't eaten anything all day.*
A. must be B. has to be C. need to be D. could be

19. *We shouldn't give the children everything they ask for; they will become completely ______.*
A. wounded B. damaged C. destroyed D. spoilt

20. *At last we've found the information that I was looking ______.*
A. for B. for it C. for that D. it

21. I was _______ with the film. I had expected it to be better.

A. disappointing B. disappoint

C. disappointed D. disappointment

22. The plane _______ has just taken off is an hour late.

A. it B. what C. which D. who

23. Martin is someone with _______ I usually agree.

A. him B. that C. who D. whom

24. I'd like to see the photo _______.

A. took B. you took it

C. that you took D. that you took it

Activity 3: Circle the letter A or B, C, D next to the best answer or the similar meaning to the statements below.

1. Hello. How have you been?

A. Good, thanks. B. Fine.

C. Thank you. D. That's right.

2. Good luck on your exam.

A. Thanks. B. Yes. C. Please. D. All right.

3. I'm afraid there's no sugar. Do you want a coffee without any?

A. No, I don't. B. No. C. No, thanks. D. I don't like it

4. I'm afraid I can't take you to the airport.

A. OK. B. That's all right.

C. Fine. D. Never mind.

5. Do you need any help?

A. Oh, yes please. B. Thanks.

C. Yes, I do. D. Please.

6. Tan said: "I am going to work in Ho Chi Minh city next July."

A. Tan said to me that he is going to work in Ho Chi Minh City next July.

B. Tan told me that he was going to work in Ho Chi Minh City the next July.

C. Tan spoke to me that he was going to work in Ho Chi Minh City next July.

D. Tan told me he was going to work in Ho Chi Minh City in July.

7. I asked Tan: "How long have you been working in your company?"

A. I asked Tan how long has he been working in his Company.

B. I wanted to know how long he has been working in his company.

C. I asked Tan how long he had been working in his company.

D. I asked Tan how long had he been working in his company.

8. Hung said: "I hope you will come and visit me in Ho Chi Minh City."

A. Hung hopes I will come and visit him in Ho Chi Minh City.

B. Hung hoped that I came and visited him in Ho Chi Minh City.

C. Hung hoped that he would visit me in Ho Chi Minh City.

D. Hung hoped that I would come and visit him in Ho Chi Minh City.

9. The teacher asked Nam "Have you done your homework?"

A. The teacher wanted to know if Nam had done his homework.

B. The teacher wanted to know if Nam has done his home work.

C. The teacher asked Nam weather he had done his home work.

D. The teacher asked Nam whether had he done his home work.

10. Lan said to her mother: "I stayed up late last night so I am tired now."

A. Lan told her mother that she had stayed up late the night before so she was tired now.

B. Lan told her mother that she had stayed up late the night before so she was tired then.

C. Lan said to her mother that she stayed up late the night before so she was tired then.

D. Lan said to her mother that she stayed up late the night bebore so she was tired than.

Activity 4: Use the word given on the right to form a word that fits in the gap in the same line. Write your answers in the spaces provided.

CAREERS INFORMATION: CIRCUS PERFORMERS

Here is some brief (1. inform) _______ for anyone thinking of following careers in the circus. There is, of course, a wide range of jobs (2. avail) _______: trapeze artists, acrobats, clowns, magicians, fire-eaters and tight-rope walkers are all to be found in the big top.

A few circuses train their own performers, but usually they are more interested in someone who can already demonstrate a circus-related (3. able) _______ or skill. Circus schools are the best way of obtaining the necessary training, and can be either connected to a large circus or else totally (4. depend) _______. Good circus performers are talented, energetic and (5. enthuse) _______. They need to be (6. physical) _______ fit and possess the necessary mental strength to cope with the intense training

and obvious demands of job. They are also flexible and able to adapt easily to new situations, particularly as circuses are (7. frequency) ______ on the move. (8. add) ______, for many jobs within the circus, good (9. concentrate) ______ is essential. Fire-eaters and acrobats can't afford to be careless as mistakes can have (10. disaster) ______ consequences.

II. READING

Activity 1: Read the following passage and circle the letter A, B, C or D next to the right word in each number to complete the passage.

If you (1)______ to be walking in your local park tomorrow and you find an abandoned book with a label inside (2)______ "Read and Release me", don't just treat it (3)______ a joke. You've probably come (4)______ an example of "bookcrossing", a book-sharing movement started in 2001 by American software developer Ron Hornbaker, whose stated aim is to "make the (5)______ world a library".

Bookcrossers "release" books (6)______ by passing them on to friends or else by (7)______ them in public places for others to pick up, or "catch", and then read, before they (8)______ turn release them back "into the wild". (9)______ a book has been "caught", the person finding it is (10)______ to record the event by logging on to the bookcrossing website and entering the book's ID number written on the label. That (11)______, both the original owner and subsequent readers of the book can keep track of its progress.

Over half a million people worldwide (12)______ in bookcrossing, "releasing" books in a (13)______ range of locations including airports, bus stations, telephone boxes and even underwater in public fountains. Often a book is left in a place (14)______ is relevant to its (15)______ or content: Agatha Christie's *Murder on the Orient Express* on a train, for example, or an archeology book in a museum.

1. A. happen	B. occur	C. pass	D. arise
2. A. telling	B. saying	C. talking	D. answering
3. A. as	B. like	C. and	D. but
4. A. away	B. across	C. aside	D. along
5. A. full	B. absolute	C. quite	D. whole
6. A. or	B. but	C. either	D. neither
7. A. letting	B. giving	C. leaving	D. passing
8. A. in	B. to	C. at	D. for
9. A. Soon	B. Since	C. Once	D. While
10. A. animated	B. suggested	C. encouraged	D. promoted
11. A. place	B. time	C. manner	D. way
12. A. participate	B. take	C. enjoy	D. interest
13. A. deep	B. wide	C. high	D. long
14. A. which	B. what	C. who	D. where
15. A. heading	B. headline	C. title	D. calling

Activity 2: Read the following passage and circle the letter A, B, C or D next to the best answer.

To date, Canada has produced only one classic children's tale to rank with *Alice's Adventures in wonderland* and the works of Mark Twain; ***this*** was Lucy Maud Montgomery's *Anne of Green Gables*. Lucy Maud Montgomery was born in Clinton, Prince Edward Island. Her mother died soon after her birth, and when her father went to Saskatchewan to assume a business position, she moved in with her grandparents in Cavendish, Prince Edward Island. There she went to school and later qualified to be a teacher.

Montgomery wrote the *Anne* books while living in Cavendish and helping her grandmother at the post office. The first of the books, *Anne of Green Gabbles*, was published in 1908, and in the next three years she wrote two sequels. Like Montgomery, the heroine of the book is taken in by an ***elderly*** couple who lives in the fictional town of Avonlea, and Montgomery incorporated many events from her life in Cavendish into the *Anne* books.

In 1911, Montgomery married Evan Macdonald and the couple soon moved to Ontario, where she wrote many other books. However, it was her first efforts that secured her ***prominence***, and the *Anne* books are still read all around the world. Her novels have helped create a warm picture of Prince Edward Island's special ***character***. Several movies, a television series, and a musical play have been based on her tales, and today visitors scour the Island for locations described in the book.

1. The main purpose of this passage is to

A. introduce Montgomery and her *Anne* books
B. contrast Canadian children's literature with that of other countries
C. provide a brief introduction to Prince Edward Island
D. show the similarities between Montgomery's life and that of her fictional character Anne

2. The word "this" in line 2 refers to

A. Canada

B. the work of Mark Twain

C. *Alice's Adventures in Wonderland*

D. a Canadian children's classic

3. According to the passage, Montgomery was raised primarily

A. in an orphanage B. by her grandparents

C. by her mother D. by her father

4. Approximately when did Lucy Maud Montgomery write the two sequels to her book Anne of Green Gables?

A. From 1874 to 1908 B. From 1908 to 1911

C. From 1911 to 1913 D. From 1913 to 1918

5. The word "elderly" in line 11 is closest in meaning to

A. kindly B. old C. friendly D. sly

6. In the Anne books, the main character lives in

A. the town of Cavendish B. Saskatchewan

C. the town of Avonlea D. Ontario

7. Which of the following can be concluded from the passage about Anne books?

A. They were at least partially autobiographical.B. They were influenced by the works of Mark Twain.

C. They were not as successful as Montgomery's later works.

D. They were not popular until after Montgomery had died.

8. Ontario was the place where

A. Montgomery got married

B. Montgomery wrote other books

C. Montgomery wrote two sequels

D. Montgomery became famous

9. The word "prominence" in line 16 is closest in meaning to

A. reputation B. excellence C. effort D. permanence

10. Which of the following is closest in meaning to the word "character" in line 17?

A. a person in a novel B. nature

C. a written symbol D. location

Activity 3: Fill in each gap with ONE suitable word to complete the text below.

FAMILY TREES

You do not see a "family tree" in a forest. It (1) _______. "grows" on paper or on computer screens! A family tree is not (2) _______ a tree at all. It is a (3) _______ of a family's history. It shows (4) _______ is related to whom and how. (5) _______ family trees are big. They show the history of a family (6) _______ hundreds of years. Family trees are important. They tell us (7) _______ we came from. Making a family tree is a (8) _______ business! Many people pay (9) _______ to make their family trees. They pay an expert to do (10) _______ The expert finds out (11) _______ the family's history. Then the expert (12) _______ a family tree. It starts long (13) _______ and reaches to the present. Do you know who (14) _______ great-great-great grandparents were? A family tree (15) _______ tell you!

Activity 4: Read the text below and choose from the sentences A-L, the one which fits each space (1-10). There is one extra sentence which you do not need to use. Write the letter A, B, C,... or L in the spaces provided.

ANTARCTICA

Antarctica is cold. Only a few black rocks and green plants in iceless valleys add some color to the endless white cover of ice. (1) _______. It contains 85 percent of all the fresh water on earth. At the edges, pieces of ice, icebergs break off and float on the ocean currents to warmer climates. (2) _______. In winter storms, winds blow up to 400 kilometers per hour. (3) _______.

But even in this impossible climate there is life. (4) _______. For two months every summer they receive sunlight almost 24 hours a day. At this time the Antarctic is the most productive ocean in the world. (5) _______. The krill provide food for seabirds, fish, seals, whales, and penguins.

Since 1958 scientists from many countries have been working together in this huge "laboratory". (6) _______. Today Antarctica has more than 30 research stations, including those of Argentina, Australia, Chile, Germany, Great Britain, Italy, Japan, New Zealand, Russia, and the United States.

Scientists know that this huge icy area is very important to the world's climate and they are trying to learn why. (7) ________. The ozone layer protects living things from the dangerous rays of the sun. In the mid-1980s, scientists discovered that the ozone layer above Antarctica was very thin. (8) ________.

Scientists have also discovered that since 1970 the temperature of the air and the water in Antarctica has been slowly rising. (9) ________. Scientist think that some kinds of penguins are becoming fewer in number: these Antarctic creatures don't have enough ice to survive. (10) ________.

A. The icy cold water of the Antarctic Ocean contains tiny plants.

B. Warmer temperatures result in less sea ice during the winter months.

C. Much of their research focus on ozone, a form of oxygen.

D. Antarctica is the first part of the world used entirely for peaceful purposes.

E. Scientists are learning that the winter sea ice is very important to the chain of life.

F. They call this the "ozone hole".

G. These tiny plants provide food for millions of krill, a sea animal that is less than eight centimeters long.

H. This land of unimaginable cold must be entirely lifeless.

I. The ice in Antarctica was formed at least 20,000 years ago and is thousands of meters deep.

K. There are a lot of things to learn from the Antarctic Ocean.

L. An iceberg can cover four square kilometers.

III. WRITING

Activity 1: Finish the second sentence so that it means exactly the same as the first one.

1. I found it difficult to communicate in English.

→ I had ....

2. I couldn't finish my work without my friend's help.

→ If ....

3. Nam couldn't answer those two difficult questions.

→ Those two questions were so ....

4. If the letter is heavier, you have to put more stamps on it.

→ The heavier ....

5. Although she is intelligent, she can make mistakes.

→ In spite of her ....

6. "Don't forget to buy me a newspaper on the way home" Peter said to Ann.

→ Peter reminded ....

7. Everyone believes he won a lot of money on the lottery.

→ He ....

8. I have a great deal of respect for Susan, so I asked her.

→ I asked Susan, ...

9. It isn't necessary to bring your Coursebook to the class tomorrow.

→ You don't ....

10. When did you buy your computer?

→ How long have ....

Activity 2: For each of the sentences below, write a new sentence as similar as possible in meaning to it. Use the word given on the right, and this word must not be changed in any way. (0) has been done as an example.

0. Nobody can solve the problem. **(can't)**

→ The problem ***can't be solved.***

1. "Me? No, I didn't take Sue's calculator," said Bob. **(denied)**

2. It's possible that someone stole your purse when we were in the restaurant. **(might)**

3. They said that an electrical failure was the cause of the fire. **(blamed)**

4. How has the strike affected students' attendance? **(effect)**

5. Peter was the first person I asked for advice. **(whose)**

Activity 3: Write a passage of about 200 words about the famous film star or singer that you like, why you like him or her and what lessons you can learn from him or her.

ANSWER KEY

I. VOCABULARY AND GRAMMAR

Activity 1: Circle the letter A, B, C or D next to the word that has underlined part is pronounced differently from the other three in each question.

1.B 2.A 3.B 4.D 5.D 6.C

Activity 2: Circle the letter A, B, C or D next to the best answer to complete each sentence below.

1.C	2.C	3.D	4.A	5.C	6.D
7.C	8.D	9.C	10.B	11.B	12.C
13.A	14.D	15.C	16.D	17.D	18.A
19.D	20.A	21.C	22.C	23.D	24.C

Activity 3: Circle the letter A or B, C, D next to the best answer or the similar meaning to the statements below.

1.B	2.A	3.C	4.D	5.A
6.B	7.C	8.D	9.A	10.B

Activity 4: Use the word given on the right to form a word that fits in the gap in the same line. Write your answers in the spaces provided.

1. information	2. available	3. ability	4. independent
5. enthusiastic	6. physically	7. frequently	8. Additionally
9. concentration	10. disastrous		

II. READING

Activity 1: Read the following passage and circle the letter A, B, C or D next to the right word in each number to complete the passage.

1.A	2.B	3.A	4.B	5.D
6.C	7.C	8.A	9.C	10.C
11.D	12.A	13.B	14.A	15.C

Activity 2: Read the following passage and circle the letter A, B, C or D next to the best answer.

1.A	2.D	3.B	4.B	5.B
6.C	7.A	8.B	9.A	10.B

Activity 3: Fill in each gap with ONE suitable word to complete the text below.

1. only	2. really
3. chart / diagram	4. who
5. Some / Several	6. for
7. where	8. big
9. someone / somebody / experts	10. this
11. about / on	12. draws / makes
13. ago / before	14. your
15. will	

Activity 4: Read the text below and choose from the sentences A-L, the one which fits each space (1-10). There is one extra sentence which you do not need to use. Write the letter A, B, C,... or L in the spaces provided.

1. I	2. L	3. H	4. A	5. G
6. D	7. C	8. F	9. B	10. E

III. WRITING

Activity 1: Finish the second sentence so that it means exactly the same as the first one.

1. I had difficulty (in) communicating in English.
2. If it hadn't been for my friend's help / my friend hadn't helped (me), I couldn't have finished / wouldn't have been able to finish my work.
3. Those two questions were so difficult that Nam couldn't answer them.
4. The heavier the letter is, the more stamps you have to put on it.
5. In spite of her intelligence, she can make mistakes.
6. Peter reminded Ann to buy him a newspaper on the way home.
7. He is believed to have won a lot of money on the lottery.
8. I asked Susan, whom I have a great deal of respect for / for whom I have a great deal of respect.
9. You don't need / have to bring your Coursebook to the class tomorrow.
10. How long have you had / owned your computer?

Activity 2: For each of the sentences below, write a new sentence as similar as possible in meaning to it. Use the word given on the right, and this word must not be changed in any way. (0) has been done as an example.

1. Bob denied taking / having taken Sue's calculator.
2. Someone might have stolen your purse when we were in the restaurant / Your purse might have been stolen when we were in the restaurant.
3. They blamed the fire on an electrical failure / an electrical failure for the fire.
4. What effect has the strike had on students' attendance?
5. Peter was the first person whose advice I asked for.